S 2784-4-F

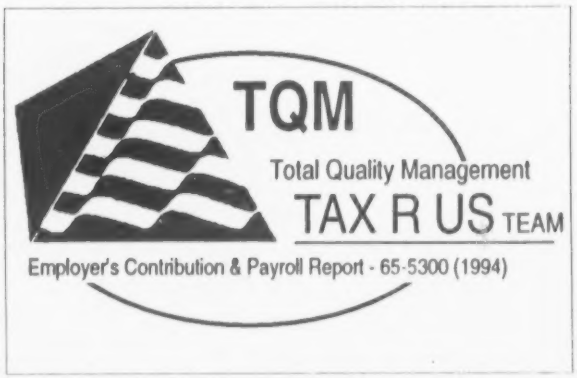
IOWA Employment Review

FOURTH QUARTER 1993

LMI A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION

New Job Insurance Tax Packet

Starting with first quarter 1994, employers will receive quarterly job insurance tax reports in one packet mailed annually by the Department of Employment Services. Previously, these reports were mailed four times a year (each calendar quarter). The switch to an annual mailing and zip + four sorting will reduce postal costs.



The new job insurance tax packet was developed as a Total Quality Management (TQM) project by the TAX R US Team. During the planning stage of this project, letters were mailed by the Department's Tax Section to those employers making errors on their reporting forms explaining the types of errors they were making. This resulted in a 74.5 percent reduction in formatting errors.

The tax packet also provides the following enhancements to the job insurance reporting system:

•Newly designed quarterly reporting forms, definitions, instructions and other information makes filing tax reports easier for employers, improves processing procedures for the bank and the postal system, as well as improves processing within the Department of Employment Services.

•Redesign and enlargement of quarterly reporting form with more complete instructions and definitions will reduce employer errors in completing the form.

•Improved bank processing time by providing envelopes for returning quarterly reporting forms that can be opened by machine instead of hand-slit as they are now. Better quality of envelopes will reduce number of reports and checks separated or destroyed.

•Improved quality of forms will help avoid mailing delays due to flimsy or unglued forms plus reduce number of forms destroyed by postal machines.

•Accurate personalization of reporting as each page is printed separately instead of impact printing through several layers which can result in smearing information making it unreadable.

•Inclusion of telephone numbers for taxpayer assistance.

Another feature to help employers streamline their reporting process is the fact that the employer payroll listing and "Multiple Worksite Report" can now be submitted to the Department of Employment Services on magnetic tape, cartridge or diskette.

For further information, contact Jan Moen at 515/281-8188.

The Latest from LMI

The LMI Directory contains labor force concepts and definitions, an explanation of the various Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) programs, and selected resources available through the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Labor. A description of the work performed by the Actuarial Research Unit and the Labor Availability Survey Unit is included as well as a complete list of labor market information products.

Iowa Licensed Occupations provides information on occupations that require a license, certificate, or commission issued at the state level. The publication is the only single source of licensed occupations available in the state. Brief job descriptions are included for each occupation along with license requirements and the address of the licensing authority. Information for each occupation was obtained by contacting the appropriate state board or commission or extracted from the Code of Iowa.

To obtain copies of either publication, contact Cindy Stone at 515/281-5877.

Published by the IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES — 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319

FLOOD OVERSHADOWS EVENTS OF 1993

Although 1993 began under a cloud of uncertainty, Iowa's economic indicators consistently reflected improvement from the previous year. The primary factors that contributed to a better economic climate were low interest rates that spurred consumer spending, a noticeable slowdown in corporate downsizing, and a resurgence in the goods-producing industries. However, the heavy rainfall and flooding that occurred in July was the major event that will mark 1993 in history.

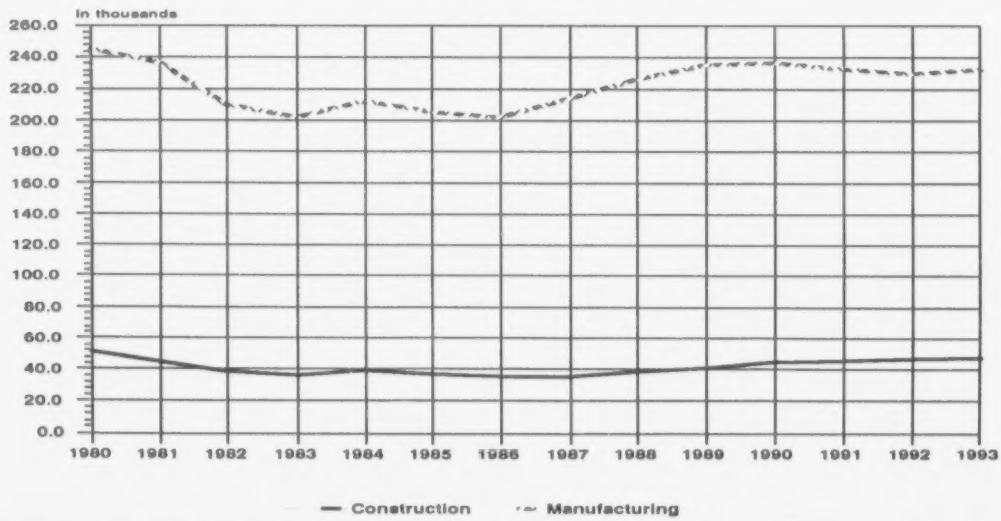
Labor force data reveal that the statewide labor force and employment levels were at record highs in 1993. The number of employed state residents topped 1.5 million for the year and registered a gain of 3 percent from the previous year. A summary of labor force measures for the past three years indicates that both labor force and employment have grown steadily since the recession of 1990.

Unemployment conditions in the state reflected considerable improvement in 1993, a trend that also held true in all but ten of Iowa's counties. Statewide unemployment dropped to 3.9 percent in 1993 from 4.6 percent in 1992. Iowa's jobless rate was far below the national rate of 6.8 percent and was also the lowest rate experienced in the state since the early 1970's.

Unemployment data for Iowa's counties show that definite pockets of low and high unemployment exist across the state. The northwest corner of the state tends to have the largest number of counties with low unemployment. The counties clustered in this region averaged about 3 percent unemployment last year. Pockets of high unemployment lie along the eastern border of the state and can also be found in southern Iowa. Many of these counties had jobless rates that averaged 4.5 percent or more for the year.

Nonfarm payroll jobs in the state climbed to a record high of 1,259,300 in 1993, an increase of

Construction and Manufacturing Employment 1980 - 1993



Source: Reporting Unit, Iowa Department of Employment Services

8,000 jobs from the prior year. Job growth in the goods-producing sector reversed the trend of recent years and demonstrated a surprising strength. Close to 3,000 jobs were added last year in construction and manufacturing, the primary industries that comprise the goods-producing sector. The fastest-growing industry overall was finance, insurance and real estate which expanded by 1.9 percent from 1992.

In five of the state's metro areas, growth in payroll jobs was faster than the annual rate of 0.6 percent experienced for the state as a whole. Job growth was 1.4 percent or better in Des Moines, Dubuque, Iowa City, Sioux City and Cedar Falls-Waterloo. In Cedar Rapids and Davenport, payroll jobs remained virtually stable from the year before, while the Council Bluffs area reported a small decline.

After two years of declining employment, manufacturing began to show signs of a resurgence in 1993. The industry added over 2,000 jobs during the year, 1,300 of which were in durable goods. The key performers were lumber, wood, and furniture products along with construction equipment. Both of these manufacturing industries have close ties to the national construction industry.

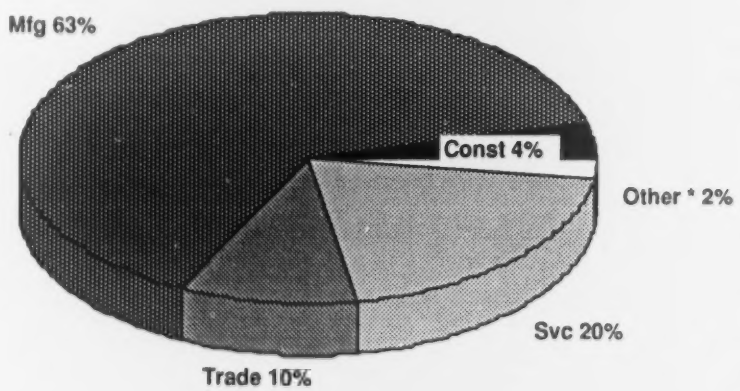
The durable goods industries stand to benefit from recent decisions made by Lennox Industries in Marshalltown and the Maytag Corporation in Newton to expand their Iowa-based operations. In both cases, Iowa was chosen over another state as the site for future job expansion.

An assessment of the effects of the flood on nonfarm payroll employment indicates that most layoffs were temporary, and few establishments were forced to close permanently. Over sixty percent of the flood-related layoffs occurred in manufacturing. An overwhelming percent of the flood-related layoffs were reported in Polk County. Other hard-hit areas were Lee, Crawford, Scott, Pottawattamie and Des Moines counties.

Cleanup and repairs to flood-damaged businesses, homes and public infrastructure bolstered employment in the construction industry last year. Business generated by the flood, coupled with a very brisk homebuilding industry, brought construction employment to a level of 48,000 workers, the highest number since 1980.

The economic outlook for 1994 is optimistic. While a modest gain in interest rates is expected, inflation will remain close to the 2.7 percent figure reported for 1993. The restoration of consumer confidence will play a key role in accomplishing further gains in durable goods manufacturing, the area of Iowa's economy that most displayed a turnaround in 1993.

Flood-Related Layoffs by Industry



*Other includes agricultural services, mining, transportation, communication and utilities; finance, insurance and real estate; and government.

Source: Actuarial Research Unit, Iowa Department of Employment Services

U.S. Statistical Update

Labor Force Data
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993	Dec. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	128,580,000	128,662,000	128,898,000	127,469,000
Employed	119,941,000	120,332,000	120,661,000	118,155,000
Unemployed	8,639,000	8,330,000	8,237,000	9,314,000
Unemployment Rate	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	7.3%

* * *

Historical Labor Force Series*

Year	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment Rates		
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Men	Women
1984	113,554	105,005	8,539	7.5	7.4	7.6
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2	7.0	7.4
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0	6.9	7.1
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2	6.2	6.2
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5	5.5	5.6
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3	5.2	5.4
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5	5.6	5.4
1991	125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7	7.0	6.3
1992	126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4	7.8	6.9
1993	128,040	119,306	8,734	6.8	7.1	6.5

* Labor force numbers expressed in thousands.

* * *

Consumer Price Indexes*
(All Items)

	CPI-U				CPI-W			
	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1992	%Change from Dec.1992	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1992	%Change from Dec.1992
U.S. City Average								
1967 = 100	436.8	436.9	425.2		426.8	427.1	416.3	
1982-84 = 100	145.8	145.8	141.9	2.7	143.3	143.4	139.8	2.5

*The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) extends coverage to such groups as salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed. The index covers approximately 80 percent of the total noninstitutional civilian population of the United States. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) represents about one-half of the population covered by the CPI for All Urban Consumers.

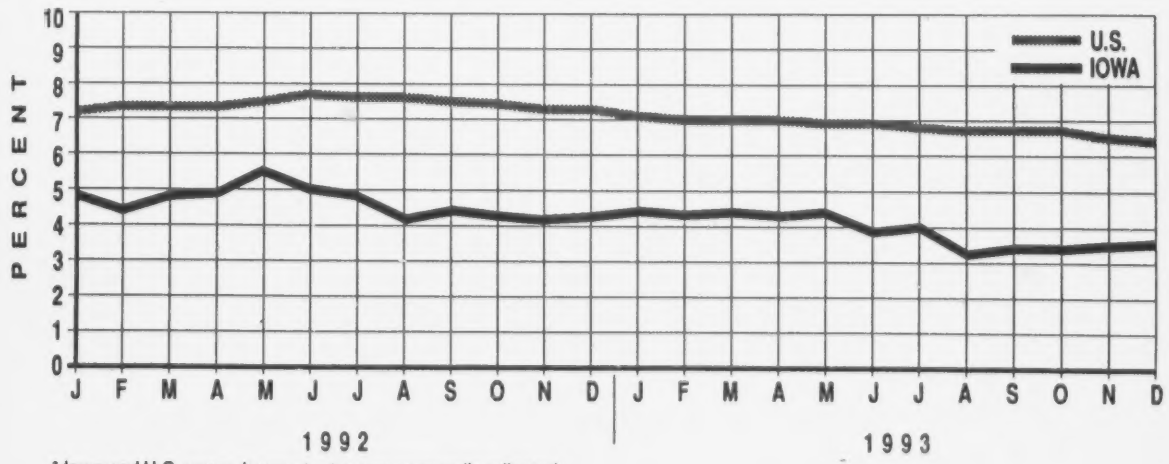
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Iowa Labor Force Data

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted			
1992	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
January	1,531,000	1,445,800	85,200	5.6	1,541,200	1,466,500	74,700	4.8
February	1,522,300	1,445,300	77,000	5.1	1,533,900	1,466,700	67,100	4.4
March	1,543,000	1,458,300	84,800	5.5	1,546,900	1,472,600	74,300	4.8
April	1,534,200	1,460,000	74,200	4.8	1,531,800	1,457,000	74,800	4.9
May	1,560,400	1,477,600	82,800	5.3	1,553,600	1,468,500	85,100	5.5
June	1,572,500	1,490,500	82,100	5.2	1,557,500	1,479,000	78,500	5.0
July	1,577,400	1,506,900	70,500	4.5	1,557,900	1,483,600	74,300	4.8
August	1,559,200	1,496,600	62,600	4.0	1,561,400	1,495,400	66,000	4.2
September	1,544,600	1,483,700	60,900	3.9	1,563,100	1,494,800	68,400	4.4
October	1,559,400	1,497,800	61,500	3.9	1,553,900	1,487,300	66,600	4.3
November	1,558,000	1,498,600	59,400	3.8	1,554,300	1,488,500	65,800	4.2
December	1,550,000	1,487,000	63,000	4.1	1,555,300	1,488,300	67,000	4.3
1993								
January	1,556,200	1,477,200	79,000	5.1	1,567,300	1,497,900	69,500	4.4
February	1,562,300	1,484,800	77,500	5.0	1,573,300	1,505,800	67,500	4.3
March	1,572,600	1,493,700	78,900	5.0	1,576,400	1,507,400	69,000	4.4
April	1,567,300	1,499,800	67,500	4.3	1,564,700	1,496,700	68,000	4.3
May	1,585,500	1,517,900	67,600	4.3	1,577,500	1,508,600	68,900	4.4
June	1,613,900	1,548,100	65,800	4.1	1,599,400	1,536,800	63,000	3.9
July	1,617,100	1,556,500	60,600	3.7	1,596,800	1,532,400	64,400	4.0
August	1,597,700	1,548,900	48,800	3.1	1,595,200	1,543,700	51,500	3.2
September	1,586,100	1,537,600	48,500	3.1	1,603,000	1,548,200	54,000	3.4
October	1,609,400	1,559,900	49,500	3.1	1,603,600	1,549,700	53,900	3.4
November	1,595,000	1,544,800	50,100	3.1	1,590,700	1,535,000	55,700	3.5
December	1,581,600	1,527,700	54,000	3.4	1,588,800	1,531,300	57,400	3.6

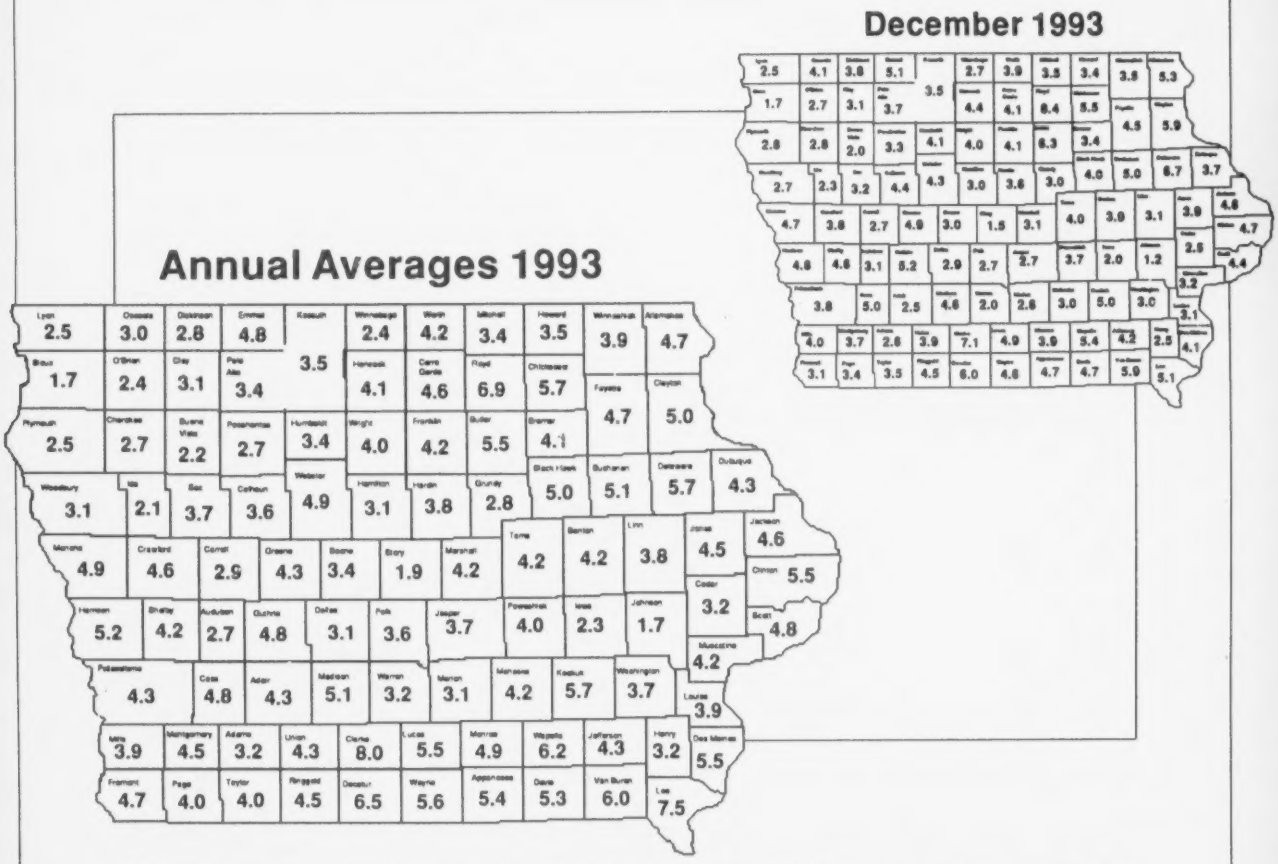
Source: Prepared in cooperaton with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Iowa and U.S. Unemployment Rates*



* Iowa and U.S. unemployment rates are seasonally adjusted.

Iowa Unemployment Rates By County



Highest and Lowest Areas of Unemployment
December 1993

Ten Highest Rates

Area	Rate
Floyd County	8.4%
Clarke County	7.1%
Delaware County	6.7%
Butler County	6.3%
Clayton County	5.9%
Van Buren County	5.9%
Chickasaw County	5.5%
Wapello County	5.4%
Allamakee County	5.3%

Ten Lowest Rates*

Area	Rate
Johnson County	1.2%
Story County	1.5%
Sioux County	1.7%
Buena Vista County	2.0%
Iowa County	2.0%
Warren County	2.0%
Ida County	2.3%
Adair County	2.5%
Cedar County	2.5%
Henry County	2.5%
Lyon County	2.5%

*List extended to 11 areas since four counties reported rates of 2.5 percent.

Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Iowa

	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993	Dec. 1992
Total Nonfarm Employment	1,278,100	1,282,900	1,277,700	1,261,500
Goods Producing	289,600	288,800	282,600	276,900
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100
Construction	53,700	52,400	46,800	43,400
Manufacturing	233,700	234,200	233,700	231,400
Durable Goods	128,700	129,100	128,700	127,600
Nondurable Goods	105,000	105,100	105,000	103,800
Service Producing	988,500	994,100	995,100	984,600
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	53,800	53,600	54,000	54,700
Trade	321,300	323,500	325,000	322,000
Wholesale Trade	81,600	81,300	80,900	79,500
Retail Trade	239,700	242,200	244,100	242,500
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	73,900	74,100	74,800	73,300
Services	309,900	309,500	309,400	308,100
Government	229,600	233,400	231,900	226,500

Source: Prepared in cooperation with the Burau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Manufacturing Employment – Iowa

(In Thousands)

	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983
J	229.5	224.2	232.4	234.7	229.0	218.5	196.8	200.3	205.6	208.3	190.3
F	230.1	226.7	231.3	234.4	228.9	219.8	205.8	200.4	203.6	208.8	193.7
M	230.4	227.1	231.7	231.5	230.0	222.1	207.1	201.2	203.7	210.4	196.0
A	230.7	228.1	232.3	234.7	232.6	225.2	210.8	202.9	205.4	212.0	198.0
M	231.4	229.7	233.5	235.9	234.0	226.3	213.0	204.0	206.5	214.5	201.9
J	234.3	232.3	234.4	238.3	237.4	229.3	215.9	205.1	206.7	215.5	202.2
J	230.8	231.2	235.5	238.6	237.4	228.2	216.2	204.8	202.6	214.6	203.1
A	233.3	232.0	232.7	238.1	235.9	228.2	216.1	204.3	205.1	213.8	197.0
S	233.1	232.7	233.9	240.1	238.6	228.5	219.2	200.3	204.8	213.3	211.4
O	233.7	230.7	232.1	238.8	238.3	229.7	219.8	198.1	204.8	212.5	210.6
N	234.2	232.2	230.6	237.2	238.2	230.5	220.0	199.6	204.1	210.4	211.6
D	233.7	231.4	229.8	235.0	237.7	230.8	221.0	199.0	203.8	208.5	211.5

Source: Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Labor Force Data by Metropolitan Area

	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993	Dec. 1992
Cedar Rapids MSA				
Labor Force	100,500	101,200	101,000	99,300
Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4
Des Moines MSA				
Labor Force	255,600	256,800	256,600	252,800
Unemployment Rate	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.3
Dubuque MSA				
Labor Force	47,800	48,000	48,100	47,200
Unemployment Rate	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.9
Iowa City MSA				
Labor Force	66,700	68,200	68,400	65,700
Unemployment Rate	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.6
Pottawattamie County				
Labor Force	46,900	47,000	47,000	47,400
Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.3	3.8	5.3
Scott County				
Labor Force	86,300	86,800	86,600	85,600
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.3	4.4	5.3
Sioux City MSA				
Labor Force	65,500	65,500	65,500	63,700
Unemployment Rate	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8
Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA				
Labor Force	79,300	79,800	79,100	78,000
Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.9

Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Area

	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993	Dec. 1992
Cedar Rapids MSA	96,800	97,500	97,300	97,200
Davenport	74,100	74,600	74,000	73,200
Des Moines MSA	246,500	247,100	247,400	245,600
Dubuque MSA	47,900	48,000	48,200	47,500
Iowa City MSA	59,000	60,500	60,700	58,900
Council Bluffs	28,800	28,800	28,800	29,300
Sioux City MSA	59,200	59,100	59,400	58,800
Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA	75,100	75,400	75,000	74,400

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is defined as a county or group of counties that have a total population of at least 100,000. The area must also contain at least one city with a population of 50,000 or more. Outlying counties are included in an MSA based on their population densities and the volume of commuting to central counties.

Hours and Earnings of Production or Non-Supervisory Workers by Industry in Iowa

Year and Month	Total Private			Goods Producing			Mining		
	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings
1992:									
Oct	33.9	$ 9.77	$331.20	41.8	$12.09	$505.36	49.0	$10.03	$491.47
Nov	33.8	9.84	332.59	41.4	12.23	506.32	47.3	10.20	482.46
Dec	33.3	9.87	328.67	41.0	12.30	504.30	44.5	9.97	443.67
1993:									
Oct	34.2	$10.10	$345.42	42.7	$12.46	$532.04	52.3	$10.62	$555.43
Nov	33.9	10.12	343.07	42.2	12.51	527.92	48.3	10.74	518.74
Dec	33.7	10.11	340.71	42.2	12.56	530.03	45.8	10.70	490.06
	Construction			Manufacturing			Service Producing		
1992:									
Oct	41.9	$12.88	$539.67	41.6	$11.90	$495.04	31.4	$8.78	$275.69
Nov	38.5	12.91	497.04	42.0	12.10	508.20	31.4	8.84	277.58
Dec	36.8	13.13	483.18	41.8	12.17	508.71	30.9	8.88	274.39
1993:									
Oct	43.3	$13.09	$566.80	42.4	$12.31	$521.94	31.4	$9.05	$284.17
Nov	40.9	13.06	534.15	42.4	12.40	525.76	31.2	9.06	282.67
Dec	37.9	13.46	510.13	43.1	12.41	534.87	31.1	9.06	281.77
	Transportation and Public Utilities			Trade			Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		
1992:									
Oct	39.3	$13.25	$520.73	30.1	$7.92	$238.39	35.5	$ 9.64	$342.22
Nov	39.4	13.29	523.63	29.6	7.99	236.50	36.8	9.80	360.64
Dec	38.5	13.20	508.20	29.6	7.96	235.62	35.1	9.89	347.14
1993:									
Oct	41.1	$12.98	$533.48	29.8	$8.08	$240.78	36.2	$10.18	$368.52
Nov	40.5	13.17	533.39	29.9	8.02	239.80	35.9	10.17	365.10
Dec	39.9	13.01	519.10	29.9	8.02	239.80	35.6	10.39	369.88
	Services								
1992:									
Oct	30.5	$8.48	$258.64						
Nov	30.7	8.49	260.64						
Dec	30.2	8.64	260.93						
1993:									
Oct	30.3	$8.87	$268.76						
Nov	30.1	8.95	269.40						
Dec	29.8	8.93	266.11						

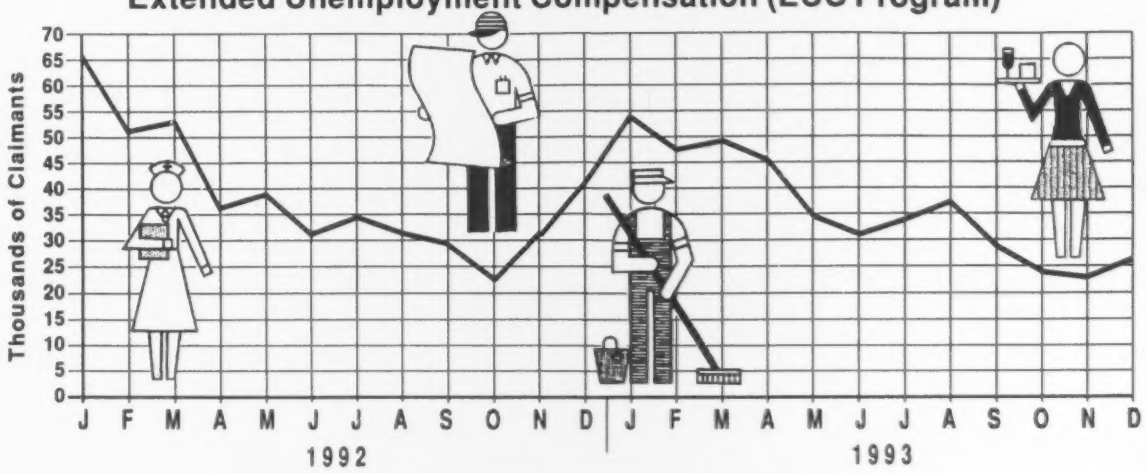
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS - relates to the average number of hours for which pay was received during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. This is not the same as standard hours or scheduled hours.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS - derived by dividing gross payrolls by total hours which reflect the actual earnings of workers, including premium pay.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings estimates.

Unemployment Insurance Recipients

Extended Unemployment Compensation (EUC Program)



Jobless Benefits Total $21.0 Million for December

Bringing the Yearly Total to $249.5 Million

December 1993 jobless benefits totaled $21 million, with $16.2 million for Iowans receiving regular benefits and $4.8 million for those on the special Extended Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program.

The December 1993 benefit total is greater than the $12.7 million paid to jobless workers during November, but less than the $24.6 million paid during December 1992.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) benefits totaled $2.9 million for December, bringing the yearly total to $6.9 million for 3,143 recipients. DUA is a special federal program that provides aid to unemployed workers not covered by regular job insurance, farmers, the self-employed and others who might not normally qualify for benefits.

Jobless benefit payments made to eligible Iowans decreased by $17.3 million between 1992 and 1993. Benefits for 1993 totaled $249.5 million for 142,237 recipients and 1,500,428 weeks of joblessness compared to the 1992 total of $266.7 million for 150,764 Iowans covering 1,653,581 weeks of unemployment.

The 1993 total includes $183.6 for 1,091,809 weeks of joblessness for state and federal benefit programs and $65.9 for 408,619 weeks for those who received Federal EUC benefits.

Jobless Benefits decreased by $17.3 Million over the year

The annual decrease in 1993 was due to leaner, trimmer inventories and the rebuilding of manufacturing employment. More than $12 million of the $17 million yearly drop in total benefits was in the factory workers category.

The average weekly payment received by an unemployed Iowan in 1993 was $173.08 compared to $167.47 a week in 1992. Jobless benefits are based on wages earned before job loss. The maximum weekly amount is determined by the statewide average weekly wage (AWW) calculated each July.

Iowa Claimants By Month

	Oct 93	Nov 93	Dec 93
Job Insurance	15,859	16,588	25,980
Federal Unemployment Insurance	474	430	441
Extended Compensation	7,738	6,035	7,793
TOTAL	**24,071**	**23,053**	**26,421**

Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid

Unemployment Insurance Programs	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	$8,470,933	$8,972,413	$15,830,008
Federal Civilian Employees.....	51,507	53,758	67,416
Veterans.....	294,337	280,946	324,855
Shared Work (VSW).....	5,234	3,144	--0--
Total of All Regular Programs.....	8,822,011	9,310,261	16,222,279
Extended (EUC-UI) Compensation..	4,300,504	3,304,864	4,667,809
EUC-FE, UCX.....	146,598	113,060	146,837
EUC Total.....	4,447,102	3,417,924	4,814,646
Grand Total.....	**$13,269,113**	**$12,728,185**	**$21,036,965**

	January To December 1993	Same Period Year Earlier
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	$178,519,369	$194,836,392
Federal Civilian Employees.....	805,671	790,081
Veterans.....	4,212,723	5,927,198
Shared Work (VSW).....	26,896	65,058
Extended (EUC) Compensation	65,919,607	65,111,852
Total All Programs.....	**$249,484,266**	**$266,730,581**

	Dec. 31, 1993	Dec. 31, 1992
Balance of Job Insurance Trust Fund.....	**$643,786,000**	**$603,963,000**

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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IOWA Employment Review

FIRST QUARTER 1994

LMI A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION

Manufacturing Drives Economy

Employment trends for the first quarter further reinforced the belief that Iowa has moved into a sustainable recovery. Improvement in the statewide economy took hold during the last five months of 1993 and continued through the first three months of 1994. Averages for the first quarter set new records for the state's labor force and employment levels, as well as the number of payroll jobs.

A comparison with year ago data showed little change in the statewide jobless rate, which stood at 4.2 percent for both periods. Data for the first quarter of 1994 showed 64,100 unemployed compared with 63,600 for the same three months of 1993.

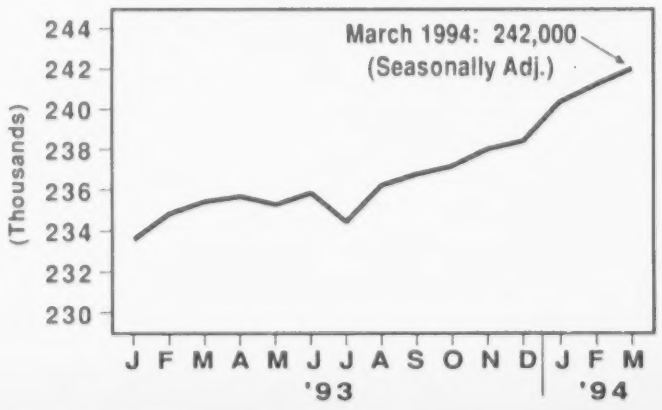
March unemployment data for the states indicated that Iowa had the fourth-lowest unemployment rate in the nation. Nebraska and South Dakota ranked low at 3 percent, and Utah was third lowest with a rate of 3.4 percent. March unemployment rates are shown below for Iowa and each of the border states.

Iowa	3.6%
Illinois	6.0%
Minnesota	4.3%
Missouri	5.9%
Nebraska	3.0%
South Dakota	3.0%
Wisconsin	4.8%

According to the Federal Reserve's "Beige Book," manufacturing continued to lead the economy of the 7th District, which includes Iowa, Illinois, and parts of Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Throughout the 7th District, growth in manufacturing was fueled by the auto industry.

Job gains in the state's manufacturing industry began to accumulate rapidly after the July 1993 flood. Close to 6,000 factory jobs were added from August 1993 through March 1994. The industry reported 242,000 workers in March, the highest monthly figure in the seasonally adjusted series. (Seasonally adjusted industry data are available back to 1982.) The current strength of manufacturing is also reflected in the average workweek for the industry, which rose to 42.1 hours in March.

Manufacturing Employment



Smith Wins LMI Vladimir Chavrid Award

Stephen Smith, Chief of the Department's Bureau of Staff Services, is the 1994 winner of the prestigious Vladimir Chavrid Memorial Award. Smith was recently presented with the award at the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies (ICESA) LMI Conference in Baltimore, Maryland. The purpose of the award is to recognize excellence in the field of Labor Market Information (LMI) and related Employment Security operations research. Mr. Vladimir Chavrid, a former employment security official, was an early pioneer in the area of LMI.

The Department of Employment Services has received national recognition on several occasions due to innovations spearheaded by Smith. Under his leadership, data collection procedures have been automated, LMI publications have become more attractive and useful, an electronic bulletin board has been introduced to expedite the delivery of LMI products, and the work of the Labor Availability Survey Unit continues to support local economic development efforts.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Published by the IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES -- 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319

LMI FOCUS

View job openings and workforce information from your home or office.

The Iowa Department of Employment Services continues to improve the D.E.S. Data Center, the Department's electronic bulletin board service. The D.E.S. Data Center is a personal computer based information service or bulletin board that allows anyone with a personal computer equipped with a modem to access it. Once connected, users may read or exchange messages, view informational bulletins, transfer (download) or view files and search for employment using PC Job Search.

No other medium can provide information in a more expedient or useful form. The service now offers high speed modem access up to 19,200 baud and a toll free line to allow the public to call from anywhere in Iowa 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The PC Job Search section of the bulletin board allows you to view job opportunities listed with Workforce Centers in Iowa and nationally, federal openings listed with the U.S. Office of Personnel Management worldwide and job openings with the State of Iowa.

Future plans include offering County Profiles for each of the 99 counties in Iowa.

All of these innovations are made possible through the implementation of the D.E.S. Data Center electronic bulletin board service. The information highway of tomorrow is taking shape today at the Iowa Department of Employment Services.

The D.E.S. Data Center phone numbers are **(515) 281-3472** or within Iowa **1-800-572-3942**. Technical assistance is available by calling **(515) 281-7307** or **1-800-562-4692** and ask for extension **1-7307**.

The D.E.S. Data Center allows you to transfer or view the following:

- ***Labor Force Data (Iowa and national)***
- ***Consumer and Produce Price Indexes***
- ***Occupational and Industry Projections (Iowa)***
- ***1990 Census Data***
- ***Labor Availability Surveys from across Iowa***
- ***Wage Surveys (state and counties)***
- ***Labor Force Projections (Iowa)***
- ***Employment Cost Index***
- ***Per Capita Income***
- ***Affirmative Action Data***
- ***Worker's Compensation Information***
- ***Worker's Compensation Decisions***
- ***Job Openings***

Magnetic Media Reporting

Iowa employers may now meet certain reporting requirements by submitting employment and payroll information on cartridges, diskettes, or magnetic tapes. This enhancement will save employers both time and money.

The Job Insurance program requires all Iowa employers to report the amount of wages paid to each of their employees on a quarterly basis. It also requires employers with more than one business location in Iowa to provide wage and employment data for each location on the Multiple Worksite Report. Both of these reporting requirements may now be met by using magnetic media.

The advantages of using magnetic media reporting include saving time and money for employers and reducing the expense of processing the data. Since many employers have computerized payroll systems, the information can be downloaded directly to magnetic media. This process saves the cost of printing reports and saves time by eliminating the need to manually copy information from company reports to government forms. The magnetic reports can then be uploaded by the Department of Employment Services, saving the cost of data entry. The potential for error that results from copying and entering data is also eliminated.

In short, magnetic media reporting is a more efficient, more accurate, cost-effective means of employer reporting. It should result in higher response rates and better, more timely data.

A publication entitled, "Reporting by Magnetic Media," provides instructions on the filing process. Employers may obtain a copy of the publication by calling the Iowa Department of Employment Services at 515/281-5339, or writing to:

Department of Employment Services
Job Service Division
Tax Section
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209

A request for this publication does not obligate an employer to file on magnetic media. Why not check out the new method of reporting to see if it can help your business.

Iowa Occupational Planning Guide

The Labor Market Information Unit has recently completed a revision of the ***Iowa Occupational Planning Guide***. The updated version includes occupational projections to the year 2000. Information for the state and the sixteen substate areas known as Service Delivery Areas are included.

The manual is designed to help vocational counselors, curriculum planners and job applicants in selecting occupations that may offer the greatest potential for full-time employment in Iowa. Many of the occupations that are listed have earnings which are suitable for considering the occupation as a career.

The Guide draws from a number of resources such as ***Iowa Occupational Projections*** and ***Iowa Wage Survey***.

In addition to projecting the demand of these occupations, the Guide also offers an indication of the numbers of people who are completing educational programs (supply) toward employment in those jobs.

There are two parts of information for each geographic area. Part I is a ranking of occupations that appear to offer potential employment for career seekers. Examples of job titles that rank highest are: General Managers, Insurance Sales Workers, Sales Representatives (non-retail), Registered Nurses, and Automotive Mechanics. Examples of jobs that may offer somewhat lower employment expectations include: Teacher (secondary school), Cabinetmakers, Tool and Die Makers, Upholsterers, and Photographers.

Part II provides insights about the types of training programs that prepare students for their career choices. For example, a student who seeks a career leading toward the position of Administrative Services Manager may enroll in one or more of the following programs: Marketing Management, Office Supervision and Management, Purchasing, and Retailing.

Printed copies of this publication are limited, but the contents of the report can be accessed by electronically calling the DES Data Center.

U.S. Statistical Update

Labor Force Data
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan. 1994	Feb. 1994	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993
Civilian Labor Force	130,667,000	130,776,000	130,580,000	127,440,000
Employed	121,971,000	122,258,000	122,037,000	118,562,000
Unemployed	8,696,000	8,518,000	8,543,000	8,878,000
Unemployment Rate	6.7%	6.5%	6.5%	7.0%

* * *

Historical Labor Force Series*

Year	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment Rates		
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Men	Women
1984	113,554	105,005	8,539	7.5	7.4	7.6
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2	7.0	7.4
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0	6.9	7.1
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2	6.2	6.2
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5	5.5	5.6
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3	5.2	5.4
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5	5.6	5.4
1991	125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7	7.0	6.3
1992	126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4	7.8	6.9
1993	128,040	119,306	8,734	6.8	7.1	6.5

* Labor force numbers expressed in thousands.

* * *

Consumer Price Indexes*
(All Items)

	CPI-U				CPI-W			
	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1994	Mar. 1993	%Change from Mar. 1993	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1994	Mar. 1993	%Change from Mar. 1993
U.S. City Average								
1967 = 100	441.1	439.3	430.1		430.2	428.8	420.4	
1982-84 = 100	147.2	146.7	143.6	2.5	144.4	144.0	141.1	2.3

*The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) extends coverage to such groups as salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed. The index covers approximately 80 percent of the total noninstitutional civilian population of the United States. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) represents about one-half of the population covered by the CPI for All Urban Consumers.

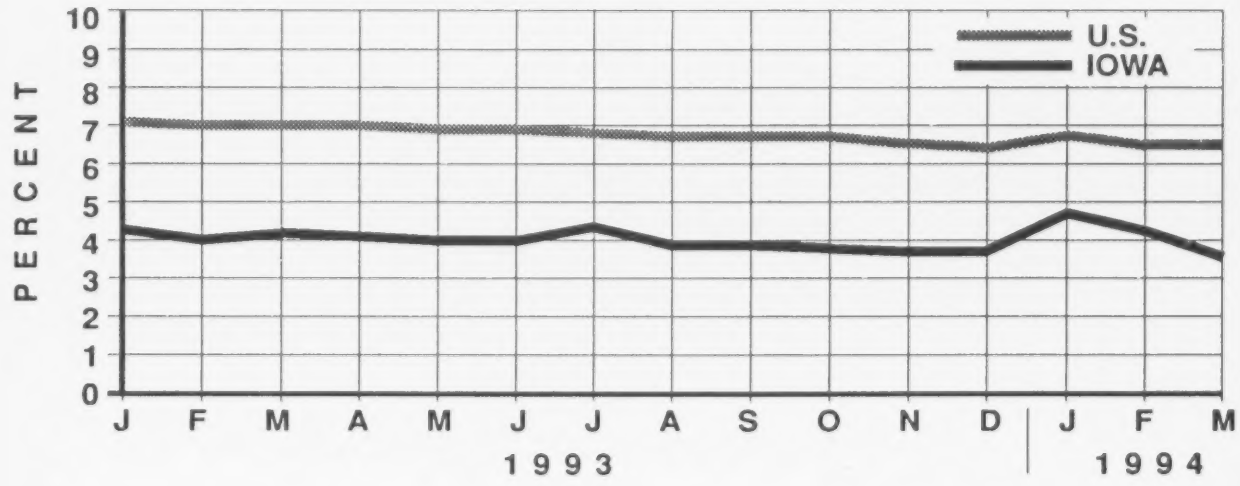
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Iowa Labor Force Data

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted			
1993	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
January	1,521,900	1,442,900	79,000	5.2	1,526,200	1,461,200	65,000	4.3
February	1,518,300	1,445,100	73,200	4.8	1,532,000	1,470,200	61,900	4.0
March	1,525,600	1,450,600	75,000	4.9	1,537,900	1,473,800	64,000	4.2
April	1,536,000	1,470,000	65,100	4.2	1,539,500	1,475,700	63,800	4.1
May	1,538,600	1,483,200	55,400	3.6	1,548,600	1,486,000	62,700	4.0
June	1,571,400	1,510,700	60,700	3.9	1,561,200	1,499,200	62,000	4.0
July	1,578,000	1,516,000	62,000	3.9	1,560,000	1,491,800	68,200	4.4
August	1,565,200	1,508,300	56,900	3.6	1,559,700	1,498,300	61,400	3.9
September	1,549,900	1,495,700	54,100	3.5	1,560,200	1,499,600	60,700	3.9
October	1,564,300	1,515,600	48,700	3.1	1,560,200	1,501,500	58,700	3.8
November	1,572,500	1,517,000	55,500	3.5	1,558,200	1,500,400	57,800	3.7
December	1,558,200	1,500,000	58,300	3.7	1,554,800	1,498,000	56,800	3.7
1994								
January	1,549,500	1,461,500	88,000	5.7	1,552,100	1,479,800	72,300	4.7
February	1,553,000	1,476,000	77,000	5.0	1,565,900	1,500,900	65,000	4.2
March	1,526,700	1,462,400	64,300	4.2	1,540,800	1,485,900	54,900	3.6

Source: Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

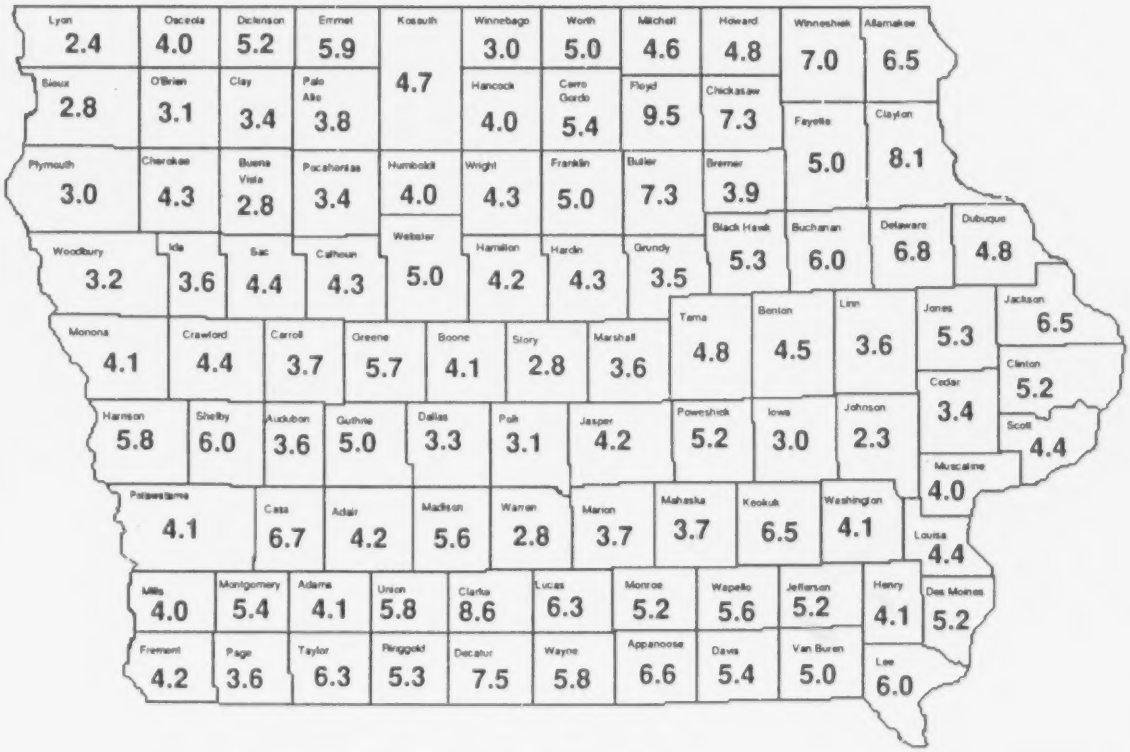
Iowa and U.S. Unemployment Rates*



* Iowa and U.S. unemployment rates are seasonally adjusted.

Iowa Unemployment Rates By County

Iowa Unemployment Rates By County
March 1994



Highest and Lowest Areas of Unemployment

Ten Highest Rates

Area	Rate
Floyd County	9.5%
Clarke County	8.6%
Clayton County	8.1%
Decatur County	7.5%
Butler County	7.3%
Chickasaw County	7.3%
Winneshiek County	7.0%
Delaware County	6.8%
Cass County	6.7%
Appanoose County	6,.6%

Ten Lowest Rates

Area	Rate
Johnson County	2.3%
Lyon County	2.4%
Buena Vista County	2.8%
Sioux County	2.8%
Story County	2.8%
Warren County	2.8%
Iowa County	3.0%
Plymouth County	3.0%
Winnebago County	3.0%
Polk County	3.1%
O'Brien County	3.1%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Iowa

	Jan. 1994	Feb. 1994	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993
Total Nonfarm Employment	1,270,900	1,274,500	1,285,100	1,249,700
Goods Producing	281,600	280,600	283,500	272,800
Mining	1,800	1,900	2,000	1,900
Construction	41,100	39,600	41,600	38,300
Manufacturing	238,700	239,100	239,900	232,600
Durable Goods	132,000	132,500	133,100	128,200
Nondurable Goods	106,700	106,600	106,800	104,400
Service Producing	989,300	993,900	1,001,600	976,900
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	56,000	56,200	56,600	55,400
Trade	315,700	313,900	315,300	309,100
Wholesale Trade	76,100	75,900	76,200	76,100
Retail Trade	239,600	238,000	239,100	233,000
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	74,800	74,700	74,800	72,900
Services	318,300	321,400	323,700	313,000
Government	224,500	227,700	231,200	226,500

Source: Prepared in cooperation with the Burau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Manufacturing Employment – Iowa

(In Thousands)

	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984
J	238.7	230.6	224.2	232.4	234.7	229.0	218.5	196.8	200.3	205.6	208.3
F	239.1	231.5	226.7	231.3	234.4	228.9	219.8	205.8	200.4	203.6	208.8
M	239.9	232.6	227.1	231.7	231.5	230.0	222.1	207.1	201.2	203.7	210.4
A		234.0	228.3	232.3	234.7	232.6	225.2	210.8	202.9	205.4	212.0
M		235.1	230.1	233.5	235.9	234.0	226.3	213.0	204.0	206.5	214.5
J		238.4	232.9	234.4	238.3	237.4	229.3	215.9	205.1	206.7	215.5
J		235.6	231.9	235.5	238.6	237.4	228.2	216.2	204.8	202.6	214.6
A		237.5	232.9	232.7	238.1	235.9	228.2	216.1	204.3	205.1	213.8
S		237.8	232.1	233.9	240.1	238.6	228.5	219.2	200.3	204.8	213.3
O		238.4	231.0	232.1	238.8	238.3	229.7	219.8	198.1	204.8	212.5
N		239.0	232.7	230.6	237.2	238.2	230.5	220.0	199.6	204.1	210.4
D		238.9	232.2	229.8	235.0	237.7	230.8	221.0	199.0	203.8	208.5

Source: Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Metropolitan Statistical Area Data

	Jan. 1994	Feb. 1994	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993
Cedar Rapids MSA				
Labor Force	107,100	106,800	104,800	101,500
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.2	3.6	4.3
Nonfarm Employment	101,400	101,300	102,300	96,000
Des Moines MSA				
Labor Force	251,200	250,500	245,300	243,200
Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.9
Nonfarm Employment	247,500	246,900	248,400	239,100
Dubuque MSA				
Labor Force	51,100	51,200	50,100	49,200
Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.2
Nonfarm Employment	48,700	48,500	48,800	47,000
Iowa City MSA				
Labor Force	64,600	63,900	64,500	63,500
Unemployment Rate	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.7
Nonfarm Employment	60,400	59,400	61,700	59,700
***Pottawattamie County**				
Labor Force	46,500	46,300	45,300	46,100
Unemployment Rate	6.0	4.7	4.1	5.2
Nonfarm Employment	28,900	28,800	29,300	28,800
***Scott County**				
Labor Force	84,400	84,000	82,200	84,400
Unemployment Rate	6.2	5.2	4.4	5.3
Nonfarm Employment	75,400	74,700	75,100	72,200
Sioux City MSA				
Labor Force	64,100	64,200	63,200	62,800
Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.5
Nonfarm Employment	59,800	59,700	60,200	58,400
Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA				
Labor Force	68,900	69,400	67,800	68,800
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.1	5.3	6.2
Nonfarm Employment	64,500	65,300	65,600	64,800
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA				
Labor Force	182,400	182,200	180,700	182,700
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.1	5.4	7.1
Nonfarm Employment	164,700	163,500	163,800	163,700
Omaha MSA				
Labor Force	356,200	358,800	355,300	342,800
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.5
Nonfarm Employment	341,900	342,400	343,900	338,300

* Pottawattamie County is the Iowa portion of the Omaha MSA. Scott County is the Iowa portion of the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA.

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is defined as a county or group of counties that have a total population of at least 100,000. The area must also contain at least one city with a population of 50,000 or more. Outlying counties are included in an MSA based on their population densities and the volume of commuting to central counties.

Hours and Earnings of Production or Non-Supervisory Workers by Industry in Iowa

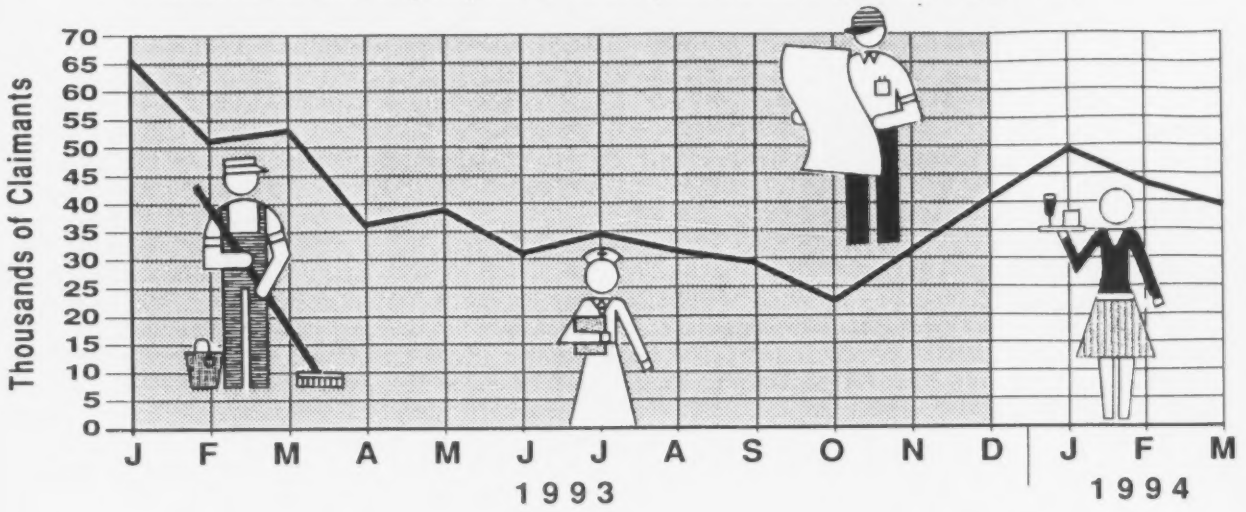
Year and Month	Total Private			Goods Producing			Mining		
	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings
1993:									
Jan.	32.9	$ 9.81	$322.75	40.2	$12.21	$490.84	41.2	$10.04	$413.65
Feb.	32.9	9.88	325.05	40.4	12.25	494.90	43.6	9.96	434.26
Mar.	33.1	9.87	326.70	40.9	12.25	501.03	45.1	9.92	447.39
1994:									
Jan.	33.5	$10.17	$340.70	41.1	$12.59	$517.45	42.0	$10.69	$448.98
Feb.	33.1	10.16	336.30	41.0	12.72	521.52	41.9	10.15	425.29
Mar.	33.4	10.11	337.67	41.7	12.65	527.51	48.9	10.95	535.46
	Construction			**Manufacturing**			**Service Producing**		
1993:									
Jan.	36.5	$13.35	$487.28	40.8	$12.05	$491.64	30.6	$8.86	$271.12
Feb.	37.0	13.57	502.09	40.9	12.07	493.66	30.6	8.94	273.56
Mar.	38.0	13.44	510.72	41.3	12.08	498.90	30.7	8.91	273.54
1994:									
Jan.	37.2	$13.60	$505.92	41.8	$12.44	$519.99	31.2	$9.18	$286.42
Feb.	37.3	13.70	511.01	41.6	12.59	523.74	30.7	9.11	279.68
Mar.	39.3	13.47	529.37	42.1	12.53	527.51	30.8	9.04	278.43
	Transportation and Public Utilities			**Trade**			**Finance, Insurance and Real Estate**		
1993:									
Jan.	39.3	$12.59	$494.79	28.4	$7.96	$226.06	35.9	$9.93	$356.49
Feb.	39.1	12.59	492.27	28.4	8.03	228.05	36.1	10.02	361.72
Mar.	39.9	12.41	495.16	28.6	7.93	226.80	35.4	10.40	368.16
1994:									
Jan.	39.0	$12.65	$493.35	29.1	$8.20	$238.62	37.4	$10.54	$394.20
Feb.	39.3	12.26	481.82	29.1	8.15	237.17	36.1	10.53	380.13
Mar.	38.8	12.24	474.91	29.3	8.10	237.33	36.0	10.32	371.52
	Services								
1993:									
Jan.	30.3	$8.61	$260.88						
Feb.	30.3	8.72	264.22						
Mar.	30.4	8.68	263.87						
1994:									
Jan.	30.6	$9.00	$275.40						
Feb.	29.8	8.97	267.31						
Mar.	29.9	8.92	266.71						

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS - relates to the average number of hours for which pay was received during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. This is not the same as standard hours or scheduled hours.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS - derived by dividing gross payrolls by total hours which reflect the actual earnings of workers, including premium pay.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings estimates.

Unemployment Insurance Recipients
Extended Unemployment Compensation (EUC Program)



March 1994 Benefits Total $25.9 Million
First Quarter 1994 Totaled $76.5 Million

Unemployment insurance benefits paid to 39,492 jobless Iowans in March totaled $25.9 million.

The March total was $600,000 more than the $25.3 million paid to 43,011 of Iowa's jobless during February of this year. The monthly increase was due to the fact that March had five midweek processing days which allows for more monthly payments.

Compared to one year ago March, jobless benefits decreased $4.8 million. Comparisons showed regular job insurance benefits remained at last year's total. March EUC benefits decreased $4.6 million due to the start of phaseout of the program.

First quarter jobless benefits for 1994 totaled $76.5 million for 67,453 jobless Iowans. Benefits for the same period in 1993 were $87 million for 77,252 Iowans.

Jobless Benefits decreased by $10.5 Million over the year

First quarter 1994 benefits included $69.3 million in regular benefits for 58,423 Iowans and $7.3 million EUC for 9,030 jobless Iowans. Most of the quarterly, over-the-year decrease was due to the reduction in federally-funded EUC benefits.

Iowa Claimants By Month

	Jan. 94	Feb. 94	Mar. 94
Job Insurance	41,633	37,604	35,988
Federal Unemployment Insurance	488	449	436
Extended Compensation	7,059	4,958	3,068
TOTAL	**49,180**	**43,011**	**39,492**

Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid

Unemployment Insurance Programs	Jan. 1994	Feb. 1994	Mar. 1994
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	21,598,969	22,565,996	24,076,709
Federal Civilian Employees.....	84,638	99,763	84,517
Veterans.....	302,952	267,267	314,355
Shared Work (VSW).....	0	0	0
Total of All Regular Programs.....	21,986,559	22,933,026	24,475,581
Extended (EUC-UI) Compensation..	3,331,516	2,368,297	1,419,527
EUC-FE, UCX.....	107,221	78,074	45,112
EUC Total.....	3,438,737	2,446,371	1,464,639
Grand Total.....	**25,425,296**	**25,379,397**	**25,940,220**

	January To March 1994	Same Period Year Earlier
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	$68,241,674	$68,235,323
Federal Civilian Employees.....	268,918	277,355
Veterans.....	884,574	1,324,651
Shared Work (VSW).....	-0-	6,934
Extended (EUC) Compensation	7,349,747	17,231,539
Total All Programs.....	**$76,744,913**	**$87,075,802**

	Mar. 31, 1994	Mar. 31, 1993
Balance of Job Insurance Trust Fund.....	**$610,584,000**	**$568,642,000**

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
1000 EAST GRAND AVENUE
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319-0209

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

S2784-4

IOWA Employment Review

SECOND QUARTER 1994

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION

Recovery Moves Ahead

Iowa's unemployment rate averaged 3.5 percent for second quarter, down from 4.1 percent for the same period one year ago. The June jobless rate was also reported at 3.5 percent. This was the lowest rate in the seasonally adjusted series, which is available from January 1978 through June 1994.

Based on June rankings for the States, Iowa had the fourth lowest unemployment rate in the nation. Utah was third lowest with a rate of 3.4 percent, and Nebraska and South Dakota were tied for low at 3.1 percent. The nation as a whole reported an unemployment rate of 6 percent in June.

The total number of working Iowans reached a record high of 1,504,400 in June. This was the fourth time that the figure broke 1.5 million. Employment averaged 1,489,500 for the quarter, 2,500 more than the same three-month period of 1993.

Nonfarm employment also set a record in June at 1,314,700. The current recovery is being driven by job gains in both the goods-producing and service-producing industries. In manufacturing, the demand for durable goods displayed strength during the second quarter, particularly for auto-related products. ■

Per Capital Personal Income for the Plains States 1990-93

	1990	1991	1992	1993	Percent Change 1992-93
Iowa	16,683	17,096	18,275	18,315	0.2
Kansas	17,639	18,290	19,387	20,139	3.9
Minnesota	18,784	19,276	20,503	21,063	2.7
Missouri	17,407	18,121	18,970	19,463	2.6
Nebraksa	17,379	18,059	18,974	19,726	4.0
North Dakota	15,320	15,617	17,048	17,488	2.6
South Dakota	15,628	16,286	17,198	17,666	2.7

FACTS TO FILE

▶ **Iowans covered** by job insurance earned an average of $408.64 a week in 1993, 2 percent more than the 1992 weekly wage of $398.64. On an annual basis, the 1993 figure computes to $21,234 compared to $20,729 in 1992.

▶ **Effective July 3**, job insurance maximum benefit amounts increased to $216 per week for claimants with no dependents and ranged up to $265 per week for those with four or more dependents. The average weekly benefit payment during 1993 was $173.08.

▶ **Effective July 1**, the workers' compensation maximum weekly benefit for temporary total disability, permanent total disability, healing period, and death rose to $817.00. The weekly maximum for permanent partial disability rose to $751.00.

▶ **Iowa's per capita** personal income increased to $18,315 in 1993 from $18,275 in 1992. Iowa was one of the five Plains states where personal income was adversely affected by the Midwest floods.

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LMI FOCUS

May Referendum Changes Course of Iowa Gambling

It was just nine years ago that Iowa ventured into the world of big-time gambling when the state's first pari-mutuel track opened in Dubuque. Soon after the Dubuque track made its debut, two more greyhound parks opened in Council Bluffs and in Waterloo. Prairie Meadows, the state's only horse track, opened outside of Des Moines in 1989. By the late 1980's, Iowa's fledgling gambling industry had begun to have a major effect on the growth of amusement and recreation services. Employment in this segment of services increased from 10,000 in 1985 to 14,000 in 1989.

By 1990, the pari-mutuel tracks were beginning to experience problems. In eastern Iowa, the Dubuque Greyhound Park lost over one-third of its handle in 1990, primarily due to competition from several new Wisconsin greyhound tracks. In central Iowa, Prairie Meadows completed its 1991 season with an average handle of barely $200,000.

Competition became even more intense with the opening of three riverboat casinos on April 1, 1991—the Dubuque Casino Belle, the Diamond Lady and The President. There were soon five riverboats operating on the Mississippi River with the addition of the Emerald Lady and the Mississippi Belle II. In January of 1993, the Sioux City Sue opened in Sioux City. Within a short time, Iowa's riverboats began to suffer because of the high-stakes gambling allowed on the Illinois boats. Bets on the Iowa boats were limited to $5 and individual losses could not exceed $200.

However, the most formidable competition of all came on January 1, 1993 when the Mesquakie Casino opened at Tama. This "Vegas" style of gambling quickly gained in popularity. The Mesquakie Casino offers black jack, poker, craps, roulette and keno in addition to slot machines. The Mesquakie Casino was soon joined by Winnevegas and Casino Omaha in the western part of the state. The fast growth of the three tribal casinos in Iowa spelled more trouble for the pari-mutuel tracks and the riverboats.

Expanded Gambling Referendum

County	Yes	No	Total
Black Hawk	15,183	17,610	32,793
Clayton	3,798	2,481	6,279
Clinton	11,074	1,930	13,004
Des Moines	6,751	3,224	9,975
Dubuque (boat)	18,789	4,608	23,397
Dubuque (slots at track)	17,437	5,986	23,423
Lee	6,760	3,203	9,963
Polk	37,493	23,172	60,665
Pottawattamie (boat)	11,203	6,540	17,743
Pottawattamie (slots at track)	10,609	7,155	17,764
Scott	28,487	7,026	35,513
Woodbury	8,695	5,614	14,309

Note: Two issues were voted on in Dubuque and Pottawattamie counties--raising the gambling limits on riverboat casinos and allowing slot machines at the pari-mutuel tracks.

The gambling industry had reached such a point of turmoil in 1993 that the Governor appointed a bi-partisan committee to recommend changes in the state's gaming laws. There was a desperate need to retain jobs in the industry and to keep revenue flowing from these facilities into the communities where they are located. The tracks and riverboats purchase a wide variety of goods and services that include food and beverages, utilities, and accounting and legal services. For example, the President paid $17,331,405 to vendors in the Quad Cities from April 1, 1991 through November 30, 1992.

After studying the issue, the panel identified and discussed a number of options:

1. Close all gaming operations in the State of Iowa.
2. Maintain the current legislation.
3. Raise the limits on riverboats with no slot machines/casinos at the tracks or allow slot machines/casinos at the tracks with limits on riverboats unchanged.
4. Allow slot machines at existing pari-mutuel tracks and eliminate limits on riverboats.
5. Compact between the State of Iowa and the Indian tribes.
6. Video lottery machines, slot machines, and off-track betting at taverns and convenience stores.

The panel unanimously rejected the first and sixth options. The majority of the panel felt that legislative changes were needed and that the proposed changes be subject to approval by voters in the affected counties. Consequently, special elections were held in ten Iowa counties in May.

In nine of the ten counties where the referendum was held, voters approved the expanded gambling mea-sure. Slot machines were approved at the pari-mutuel tracks in Dubuque, Polk and Pottawattamie counties. The only area to turn down the measure was Black Hawk County. Demographics of the Black Hawk County vote showed that the gambling measure passed narrowly in Waterloo, but was soundly defeated in Cedar Falls.

The final results of the referendum showed strong support in eastern Iowa. The highest approval rating occurred in Clinton County where "no limits" riverboat gambling was supported by 85 percent of the persons voting on the issue.

A retrospective look at the Black Hawk County voting results revealed that gambling expansion was defeated for a variety of reasons. For some voters it was a moral issue, and for others it was the fear that economic displacement might take dollars away from area businesses. There was also a segment of the Black Hawk County population that did not want the future of the Cattle Congress inextricably tied to the fortunes of the Waterloo Greyhound Park.

In most of the counties where the referendums occurred, the jobs issue was a major consideration for voters. Current figures indicate that close to 4,000 jobs are directly associated with the state's gambling industry. Contrary to popular belief, many of the jobs that exist at the gaming facilities pay reasonably well. The President Riverboat reports an average hourly wage of $9.11 an hour including reported tips. On the other hand, jobs in the gaming industry cannot be viewed as a quick fix for manufacturing jobs that are lost in an area.

The decade of the 1990's will probably be reflected upon as the "great gambling experiment." Despite the fact that the industry will remain in flux for several more years, more employment growth has been projected for the industry. Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services, which includes the various gambling enterprises, is expected to add 3,000 workers by the year 2005. However, competition within the industry will remain intense. Plans are currently underway to open riverboat casinos in several new locations. Based on what has happened so far, one can conclude that only the strongest competitors will survive. ■

U.S. Statistical Update

Labor Force Data
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. 1994	May 1994	June 1994	June 1993
Civilian Labor Force	130,747,000	130,774,000	130,248,000	128,056,000
Employed	122,338,000	122,872,000	122,430,000	119,187,000
Unemployed	8,408,000	7,902,000	7,817,000	8,869,000
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.9

* * *

Historical Labor Force Series*

Year	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment Rates		
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Men	Women
1984	113,554	105,005	8,539	7.5	7.4	7.6
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2	7.0	7.4
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0	6.9	7.1
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2	6.2	6.2
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5	5.5	5.6
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3	5.2	5.4
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5	5.6	5.4
1991	125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7	7.0	6.3
1992	126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4	7.8	6.9
1993	128,040	119,306	8,734	6.8	7.1	6.5

* Labor force numbers expressed in thousands.

* * *

Consumer Price Indexes*
(All Items)

	CPI-U				CPI-W			
	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	%Change from June 1993	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	%Change from June 1993
U.S. City Average								
1967 = 100	**443.3**	**441.9**	**432.4**		**433.2**	**431.7**	**423.1**	
1982-84 = 100	**148.0**	**147.5**	**144.4**	**2.5**	**145.4**	**144.9**	**142.0**	**2.4**

*The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) extends coverage to such groups as salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed. The index covers approximately 80 percent of the total noninstitutional civilian population of the United States. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) represents about one-half of the population covered by the CPI for All Urban Consumers.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

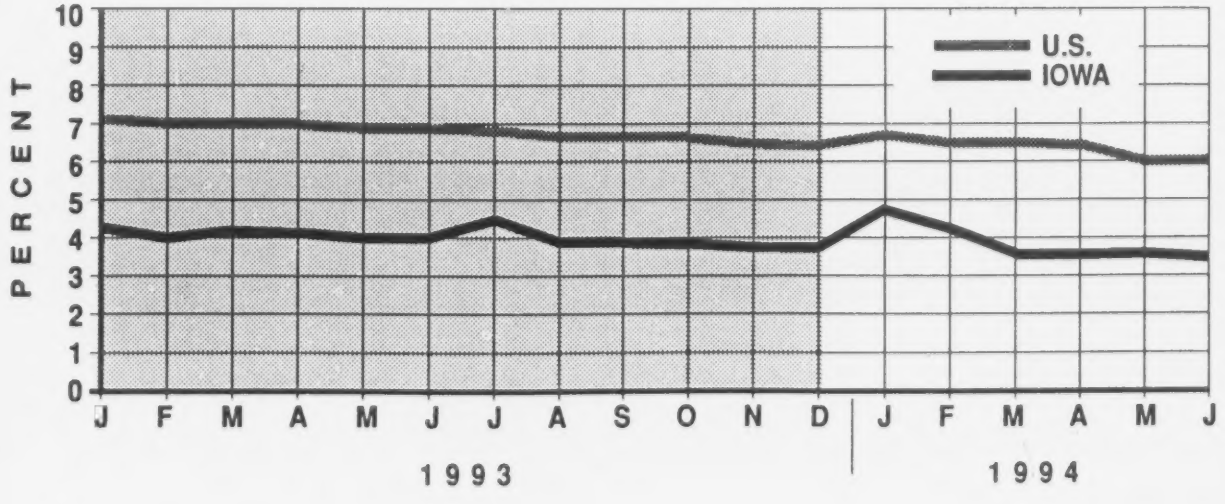
Iowa Labor Force Data

Jan. 1991 – Dec. 1992

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted			
1993	**Labor Force**	**Employment**	**Unemployment**	**Rate**	**Labor Force**	**Employment**	**Unemployment**	**Rate**
January	1,521,900	1,442,900	79,000	5.2	1,526,200	1,461,200	65,000	4.3
February	1,518,300	1,445,100	73,200	4.8	1,532,000	1,470,200	61,900	4.0
March	1,525,600	1,450,600	75,000	4.9	1,537,900	1,473,800	64,000	4.2
April	1,536,000	1,470,900	,65,100	4.2	1,539,500	1,475,700	63,800	4.1
May	1,538,600	1,483,200	55,400	3.6	1,548,600	1,486,000	62,700	4.0
June	1,571,400	1,510,700	60,700	3.9	1,561,200	1,499,200	62,000	4.0
July	1,578,000	1,516,000	62,000	3.9	1,560,000	1,491,800	68,200	4.4
August	1,565,200	1,508,300	56,900	3.6	1,559,700	1,498,300	61,400	3.9
September	1,549,900	1,495,700	54,100	3.5	1,560,200	1,499,600	60,700	3.9
October	1,564,300	1,515,600	48,700	3.1	1,560,200	1,501,500	58,700	3.8
November	1,572,500	1,517,000	55,500	3.5	1,558,200	1,500,400	57,800	3.7
December	1,558,200	1,500,000	58,300	3.7	1,554,800	1,498,000	56,800	3.7
1994								
January	1,549,500	1,461,500	88,000	5.7	1,552,100	1,479,800	72,300	4.7
February	1,553,000	1,476,000	77,000	5.0	1,565,900	1,500,900	65,000	4.2
March	1,527,600	1,462,500	65,100	4.3	1,541,600	1,485,900	55,600	3.6
April	1,520,300	1,464,700	55,600	3.7	1,524,500	1,470,000	54,500	3.6
May	1,539,800	1,490,800	48,900	3.2	1,549,500	1,493,900	55,500	3.6
June	1,569,200	1,516,100	53,100	3.4	1,558,600	1,504,400	54,100	3.5

Source: Prepared in cooperaton with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

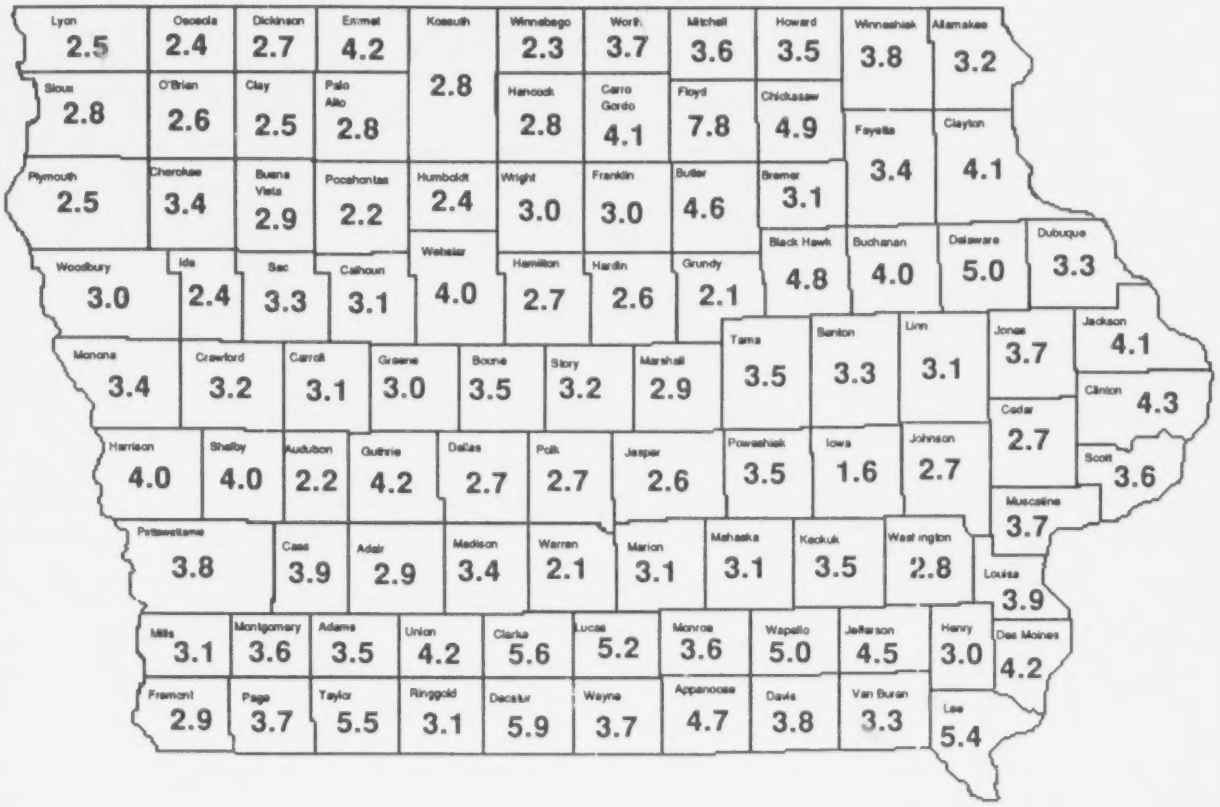
Iowa and U.S. Unemployment Rates*



* Iowa and U.S. unemployment rates are seasonally adjusted.

Iowa Unemployment Rates By County

June 1994



Highest and Lowest Areas of Unemployment

Ten Highest Rates

Area	Rate
Floyd County	7.8%
Decatur County	5.9%
Clarke County	5.6%
Taylor County	5.5%
Lee County	5.4%
Lucas County	5.2%
Delaware County	5.0%
Wapello County	5.0%
Chickasaw County	4.9%
Black Hawk County	4.8%

Ten Lowest Rates

Area	Rate
Iowa County	1.6%
Grundy County	2.1%
Warren County	2.1%
Audubon County	2.2%
Pocahontas County	2.2%
Winnebago County	2.3%
Humboldt County	2.4%
Ida County	2.4%
Osceola County	2.4%
Clay County	2.5%
Lyon County	2.5%
Plymouth County	2.5%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Iowa

	Apr. 1994	May 1994	June 1994	June 1993
Total Nonfarm Employment	1,305,600	1,321,100	1,327,800	1,298,300
Goods Producing	291,200	297,600	303,700	294,500
Mining	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Construction	48,000	52,500	55,200	53,800
Manufacturing	240,900	242,800	246,200	238,400
Durable Goods	134,200	135,300	137,000	131,600
Nondurable Goods	106,700	107,500	109,200	106,800
Service Producing	1,014,400	1,023,500	1,024,100	1,003,800
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	57,000	57,600	58,000	57,500
Trade	322,500	327,100	329,800	325,900
Wholesale Trade	77,500	77,700	78,000	80,300
Retail Trade	245,000	249,400	251,800	245,600
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	75,400	75,700	76,500	74,800
Services	327,600	329,300	326,100	318,400
Government	231,900	233,800	233,700	227,200

Source: Prepared in cooperation with the Burau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Manufacturing Employment – Iowa

(In Thousands)

	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984
J	238.7	230.6	224.2	232.4	234.7	229.0	218.5	196.8	200.3	205.6	208.3
F	239.1	231.5	226.7	231.3	234.4	228.9	219.8	205.8	200.4	203.6	208.8
M	240.0	232.6	227.1	231.7	231.5	230.0	222.1	207.1	201.2	203.7	210.4
A	240.9	234.0	228.3	232.3	234.7	232.6	225.2	210.8	202.9	205.4	212.0
M	242.8	235.1	230.1	233.5	235.9	234.0	226.3	213.0	204.0	206.5	214.5
J	246.2	238.4	232.9	234.4	238.3	237.4	229.3	215.9	205.1	206.7	215.5
J		235.6	231.9	235.5	238.6	237.4	228.2	216.2	204.8	202.6	214.6
A		237.5	232.9	232.7	238.1	235.9	228.2	216.1	204.3	205.1	213.8
S		237.8	232.1	233.9	240.1	238.6	228.5	219.2	200.3	204.8	213.3
O		238.4	231.0	232.1	238.8	238.3	229.7	219.8	198.1	204.8	212.5
N		239.0	232.7	230.6	237.2	238.2	230.5	220.0	199.6	204.1	210.4
D		238.9	232.2	229.8	235.0	237.7	230.8	221.0	199.0	203.8	208.5

Source: Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Metropolitan Statistical Area Data

	Apr. 1994	May 1994	June 1994	June 1993
Cedar Rapids MSA				
Labor Force	103,900	104,000	105,900	104,500
Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.5
Nonfarm Employment	102,600	103,300	103,800	100,200
Des Moines MSA				
Labor Force	243,000	244,200	248,900	250,300
Unemployment Rate	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.2
Nonfarm Employment	250,100	251,600	252,300	249,400
Dubuque MSA				
Labor Force	49,300	49,100	50,200	49,800
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.9
Nonfarm Employment	49,100	49,400	49,600	48,300
Iowa City MSA				
Labor Force	64,400	65,000	65,300	63,800
Unemployment Rate	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.9
Nonfarm Employment	62,500	62,700	62,000	62,000
***Pottawattamie County**				
Labor Force	44,800	45,400	46,600	47,100
Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.4
Nonfarm Employment	29,400	29,600	29,800	29,500
***Scott County**				
Labor Force	82,700	83,600	85,900	85,900
Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.7	3.6	4.5
Nonfarm Employment	76,400	77,100	79,200	77,100
Sioux City MSA				
Labor Force	62,600	63,000	64,100	64,500
Unemployment Rate	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.1
Nonfarm Employment	60,600	60,700	60,800	60,500
Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA				
Labor Force	67,500	67,700	67,200	67,500
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.5
Nonfarm Employment	66,400	67,000	65,200	64,200
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA				
Labor Force	182,500	184,500	189,200	188,400
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.6	4.5	6.4
Nonfarm Employment	168,400	170,600	172,200	168,400
Omaha MSA				
Labor Force	353,500	355,600	361,100	352,600
Unemployment Rate	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.1
Nonfarm Employment	347,200	350,300	353,200	350,700

* Pottawattamie County is the Iowa portion of the Omaha MSA. Scott County is the Iowa portion of the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA.

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is defined as a county or group of counties that have a total population of at least 100,000. The area must also contain at least one city with a population of 50,000 or more. Outlying counties are included in an MSA based on their population densities and the volume of commuting to central counties.

Hours and Earnings of Production or Non-Supervisory Workers by Industry in Iowa

Year and Month	Total Private			Goods Producing			Mining		
	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings
1993:									
Apr.	33.0	$9.88	$326.04	40.5	$12.34	$499.77	47.1	$10.08	$474.77
May	33.8	9.92	335.30	41.2	12.37	509.64	49.6	10.35	513.36
June	33.9	9.88	334.93	41.8	12.29	513.72	51.3	10.26	526.34
1994:									
Apr.	33.6	$10.19	$342.38	41.7	$12.61	$525.84	49.8	$10.60	$527.88
May	34.2	10.16	347.47	42.1	12.66	532.99	49.5	11.04	546.48
June	34.3	10.16	348.49	42.8	12.67	542.28	51.5	10.85	558.78

	Construction			Manufacturing			Service Producing		
1993:									
Apr.	36.7	$13.40	$491.78	41.2	$12.18	$501.82	30.7	$8.89	$272.92
May	40.5	13.25	536.63	41.2	12.19	502.23	31.4	8.92	280.09
June	41.7	12.98	541.27	41.7	12.14	506.24	31.4	8.84	277.58
1994:									
Apr.	39.1	$13.66	$534.11	42.2	$12.43	$524.55	31.0	$9.15	$283.65
May	42.2	13.69	577.72	42.0	12.43	522.06	31.7	9.08	287.84
June	42.5	13.62	578.85	42.7	12.46	532.04	31.5	9.03	284.45

	Transportation and Public Utilities			Trade			Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		
1993:									
Apr.	39.4	$12.60	$496.44	28.7	$7.96	$228.45	36.0	$10.03	$361.08
May	40.7	12.75	518.93	29.7	8.00	237.60	36.5	10.17	371.21
June	40.8	12.60	514.08	29.9	7.96	238.00	35.6	10.04	357.42
1994:									
Apr.	40.4	$12.69	$512.68	29.2	$8.18	$238.86	35.7	$10.51	$375.21
May	41.1	12.63	519.09	29.7	8.16	242.35	36.2	10.47	379.01
June	41.4	12.55	519.57	30.1	8.10	243.81	35.2	10.32	363.26

	Services		
1993:			
Apr.	30.2	$8.68	$262.14
May	30.6	8.74	264.38
June	30.4	8.55	259.92
1994:			
Apr.	30.4	$8.94	$271.78
May	31.1	8.82	274.30
June	30.4	8.81	267.82

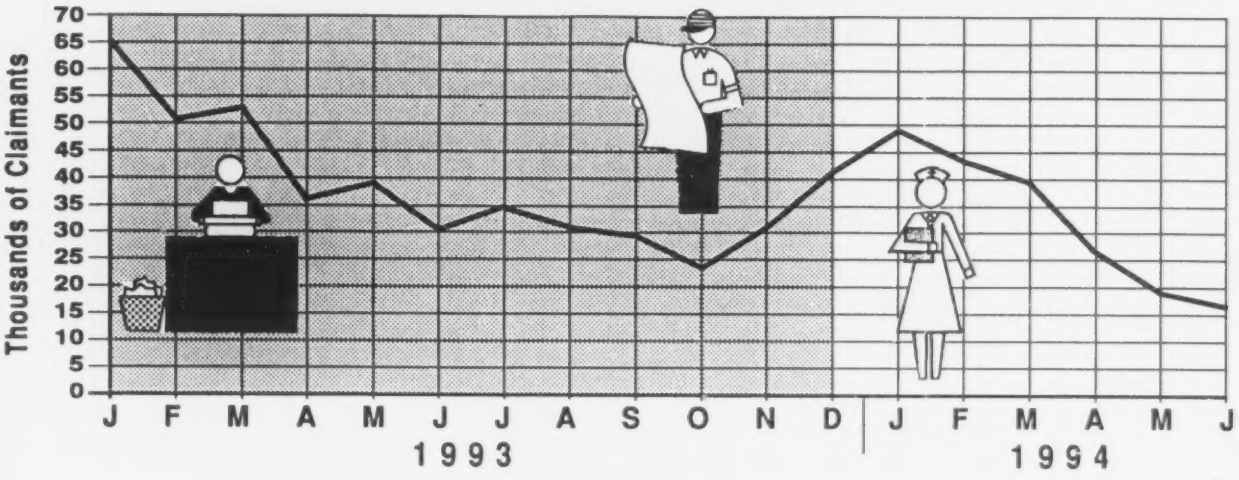
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS - relates to the average number of hours for which pay was received during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. This is not the same as standard hours or scheduled hours.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS - derived by dividing gross payrolls by total hours which reflect the actual earnings of workers, including premium pay.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings estimates.

Unemployment Insurance Recipients

Extended Unemployment Compensation (EUC Program)



June 1994 Benefits Total $10.2 Million
Second Quarter 1994 Jobless Benefits Total $33.5 Million

The June 1994 benefit total increased $400,000 over the month. June benefits were $7.5 million less than the $17.7 million paid to jobless Iowans in June 1993. June's Extended Unemployment Compensation (EUC) benefits totaled $6,700, a decrease of $5.5 million over the year due to the phaseout of EUC. Manufacturing and construction payments both decreased $600,000 over the year.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) benefits totaled $1 million in June. DUA is a special federal program that provides aid to unemployed workers not covered by regular job insurance such as farmers, and the self-employed.

Iowa's second quarter jobless benefits decreased by $28 million between 1993 and 1994. Quarterly benefits for 1994 totaled $33.5 million for 36,617 Iowans. This

Jobless Benefits decreased by $28 Million over the year

includes $33 million for 35,437 Iowans who received regular benefits, and $500,000 for 1,180 persons who received EUC. Benefits for the same period in 1993 totaled $61.9 million for 61,539 Iowans.

Fewer layoffs in manufacturing and construction plus the phaseout of the EUC program resulted in fewer benefits for the quarter.

Comparisons over the year showed payments to EUC recipients dropping $18.2 million. Construction benefits dropped $4.9 million, for a total of $9.5 million. Benefits paid to factory workers declined $2.2 million.

Iowa Claimants By Month

	Apr. 94	Mar. 94	Jun. 94
Job Insurance	25,136	18,639	16,384
Federal Unemployment Insurance	351	325	328
Extended Compensation	1,044	499	19
TOTAL	**26,531**	**19,463**	**16,731**

Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid

Unemployment Insurance Programs	Apr. 1994	May 1994	June 1994
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	12,942,877	9,460,430	9,890,807
Federal Civilian Employees.....	58,333	55,607	58,070
Veterans.....	215,161	185,066	202,877
Shared Work (VSW).....	0	0	0
Total of All Regular Programs.....	13,216,371	9,701,103	10,151,754
Extended (EUC-UI) Compensation..	361,761	107,380	6,737
EUC-FE, UCX.....	17,372	5,828	4
EUC Total.....	379,133	113,208	6,741
Grand Total...	**13,595,504**	**9,814,311**	**10,158,495**

	January To June 1994	Same Period Year Earlier
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	100,535,788	110,271,084
Federal Civilian Employees.....	440,928	452,846
Veterans.....	1,487,678	2,341,788
Shared Work (VSW).....	0	9,225
Extended (EUC) Compensation	7,848,829	35,962,729
Total All Programs.....	**110,313,223**	**149,037,672**

	June 30, 1994	June 30, 1993
Balance of Job Insurance Trust Fund.....	**$643,859,000**	**$601,042,000**

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
1000 EAST GRAND AVENUE
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319-0209

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PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

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52784-4

IOWA Employment Review

THIRD QUARTER 1994

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION

Employment Retains Strength

Continued job growth led to a record employment level of 1,512,000 for the third quarter. The same trend was reflected in nonfarm employment where the jobs total climbed to 1,312,500 for the period.

Iowa's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate averaged 3.2 percent for the third quarter. This rate compared with a U.S. jobless figure of 6 percent for the same period. The favorable job growth experienced during the past year has managed to substantially reduce the number of unemployed in the state.

A noticeable pickup in durable goods orders, which has spurred numerous plant expansions, has been the impetus behind the state's strong employment picture. Manufacturing jobs were 8,700 higher than the level reported for third quarter 1993. Durable goods manufacturing accounted for the majority of the gains.

In nondurable goods manufacturing, labor disputes affected two large tire manufacturers in Des Moines—Pirelli Armstrong and Bridgestone/Firestone. The dispute that was in progress at the Pirelli Armstrong plant in August ended when the company was sold to Titan Wheel of Quincy, Illinois. The labor dispute that involved 1,300 Firestone workers is still unresolved.

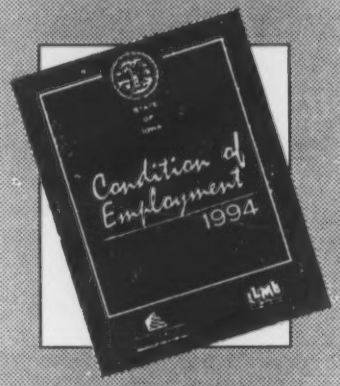
More uncertainty loomed as the contract between Deere & Company and the United Auto Workers expired at midnight, September 30. Negotiations, which are continuing, will affect 8,100 UAW members at Deere plants in Ankeny, Davenport, Dubuque, Ottumwa and Waterloo.

Memories of last year's flood damage were brought to mind when a major hail storm hit several northeastern Iowa communities in August. Although the storm did not result in any job losses, insurance companies were deluged with claims, and repair work to autos and homes could take up to another year to complete.

Special Notice

The U.S. Department of Labor is temporarily extending the effective date of the existing labor surplus area list until further notice. Currently, the City of Ottumwa is the only area in Iowa to have the labor surplus area designation.

PUBLICATION UPDATE



The fourth edition *of the annual* ***Condition of Employment*** *report is now available. The publication contains comprehensive data on the Iowa labor market.*

The report describes the issues that influence Iowa's job market including population shifts, industry trends, workers' compensation data, gender wage equity issues, occupational safety data, and an overall overview of the Iowa economy. The industry trends also include information on the effects of the Flood of '93.

Copies of the 1994 Condition of Employment are available by contacting the Labor Market Information Section, Iowa Department of Employment Services, 1000 E. Grand Ave., Des Moines, IA 50319-0209 or by telephone at (515) 281-6642.

Published by the IOWA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES — 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319

LMI FOCUS

1994 Iowa Statewide Wage Survey

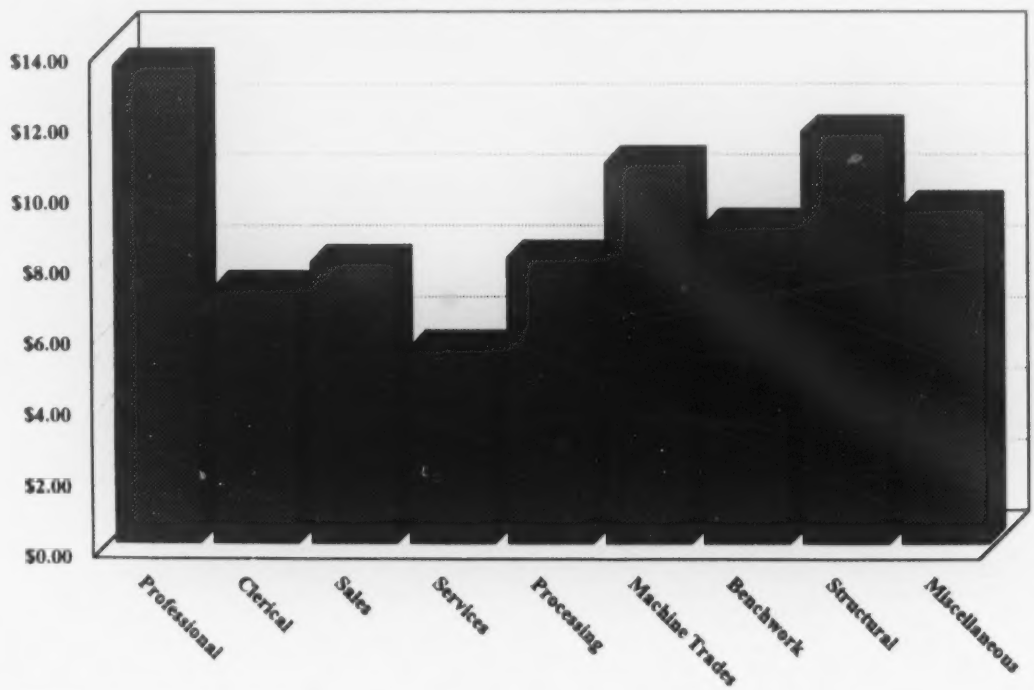
Have you ever been asked by a prospective employer about your salary expectations, or do you plan to ask for a raise? If you are an employer, do you wonder if your company's wages are competitive in the area? These are just a few examples of how the 1994 Iowa Statewide Wage Survey can be used as a valuable resource tool.

The wage survey data also play an important part in the career decision making process. Jobseekers and students alike are interested in the potential earnings that may result from obtaining a degree and/or training in a chosen field. For this reason, the wage survey data are incorporated in "CHOICES," the state's career information delivery system. CHOICES is a personal computer-based system that is available at 431 sites throughout Iowa. Its primary audience consists of middle school students and high school students.

The 1994 Iowa Statewide Wage Survey contains wage data on 362 occupations which were obtained from a statewide survey of business establishments. The sample included all industries except for agricultural production and government. This survey was the second time that the sample was designed by the Survey Section, Iowa State University Statistical Laboratory, Ames, Iowa. Employer units were scientifically selected so that the wage data collected from the survey would be representative of the prevailing wage rates in the state.

In the published results, a variety of measures are provided for each individual occupation and for the occupational group as a whole. These measures include a weighted average, median, middle range, absolute range, and an entry level wage range. Composite totals for the measures appear at the end of each occupational group, making it possible to rank the wages for the nine major categories. For example, using the weighted average measure, the hourly rate ranged from a high of $13.44 an hour for the professional, technical and managerial occupations to a low of $5.49 an hour for the service occupations.

Weighted Average Wage Rates
(by Occupational Group)



Results of the 1994 Iowa Statewide Wage Survey show that the highest paid positions in the state are primarily concentrated in the professional, technical and managerial occupations. Most of these occupations require at least a bachelor's degree to perform; several require advanced degrees. The top five occupations in the state include general practitioner, dentist, executive officer, project engineer and mechanical engineering supervisor. On the other hand, most of the lowest paid positions are service-related occupations that require little or no education beyond high school. All of the occupations that make the low twenty list, have weighted averages of less than $6.00 an hour. They are also fairly representative of the types of occupations that have become hard-to-fill in Iowa. The five lowest paid occupations in the state are waiter/waitress, fast food worker, counter attendant, host/hostess and service-establishment attendant.

The wage survey data also indicate that most Iowa workers are starting jobs at wage rates that exceed the current Iowa minimum wage of $4.65 an hour. Only three occupations—counter attendant, fast food worker, and waiter/waitress—have an entry level wage rate that is less than the state's minimum wage.

Since the sample for the 1994 Iowa Statewide Wage Survey was scientifically selected, standard errors for each occupation's weighted average wage and its 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles have also been published. An explanation of how standard errors can be used to calculate confidence intervals for the estimates is included in the Introduction of the report.

Because of the ever increasing popularity of the wage survey data, users frequently ask if comparable reports are prepared in other states. For the most part, the answer is yes. Statewide wage surveys are available for all of the neighboring states with the exception of Missouri. Most of the states also publish substate wage data. For example, Illinois produces customized reports for the substate areas on a request basis. Most of the states have begun to charge for wage survey publications.

Currently, the 1994 Iowa Statewide Wage Survey is available by calling the ***DES Data Center*** at ***281-3472*** or ***800-572-3942***. Hard copies of the survey will be available later in the year. For further information, contact ***Jim Gillaspey*** at ***515-281-8179***.

OCCUPATIONS RANKED BY WEIGHTED AVERAGE WAGE RATE

Top Twenty		Low Twenty	
General Practitioner	$43.92	Waiter/Waitress	$3.62
Dentist	34.02	Fast Food Worker	4.93
Executive Officer	28.20	Counter Attendant	4.98
Engineer, Project	26.15	Host/Hostess	5.05
Supervisor, Mechanical Engineering	25.85	Service-Establishment Attendant	5.06
Supervisor, Design	24.55	Stock Clerk, Retail Trade	5.11
Supervisor, Industrial Engineering	24.55	Kitchen Helper	5.19
Manager, Electronic Data Processing	24.45	Bartender	5.28
Controller	23.85	Recreation-Facility Attendant	5.31
Specialist, Labor Relations	23.85	Hotel/Motel Clerk	5.33
Engineer, Electrical & Electronic	23.38	Cashier/Checker	5.36
Engineer, Structural	22.65	Cashier	5.44
Engineer, Chemical	22.53	Cook, Short Order	5.45
Engineer, Plant	22.14	Child Care Worker	5.46
Therapist, Physical	21.71	Utility Worker	5.47
Physician's Assistant	21.67	Grocery Store Deli Clerk	5.49
Manager, Marketing	21.21	Silk Finisher	5.51
Pharmacist	21.07	Baker, Restaurant	5.52
Attorney	20.85	Detailer, Automobile	5.52
Manager, Plant	20.73	Mailing-Machine Operator	5.52

U.S. Statistical Update

Labor Force Data
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 1994	Aug. 1994	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993
Civilian Labor Force	130,457,000	131,189,000	131,343,000	128,108,000
Employed	122,452,000	123,166,000	123,628,000	119,568,000
Unemployed	8,005,000	8,023,000	7,715,000	8,540,000
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.7

* * *

Historical Labor Force Series*

Year	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment Rates		
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Men	Women
1984	113,554	105,005	8,539	7.5	7.4	7.6
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2	7.0	7.4
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0	6.9	7.1
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2	6.2	6.2
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5	5.5	5.6
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3	5.2	5.4
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5	5.6	5.4
1991	125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7	7.0	6.3
1992	126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4	7.8	6.9
1993	128,040	119,306	8,734	6.8	7.1	6.5

* Labor force numbers expressed in thousands.

* * *

Consumer Price Indexes*
(All Items)

	CPI-U				CPI-W			
	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1994	Sept. 1993	%Change from Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1994	Sept. 1993	%Change from Sept. 1993
U.S. City Average								
1967 = 100	**447.5**	**446.4**	**434.7**		**437.5**	**436.4**	**424.9**	
1982-84 = 100	**149.4**	**149.0**	**145.1**	**3.0**	**146.9**	**146.5**	**142.6**	**3.0**

*The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) extends coverage to such groups as salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed. The index covers approximately 80 percent of the total noninstitutional civilian population of the United States. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) represents about one-half of the population covered by the CPI for All Urban Consumers.

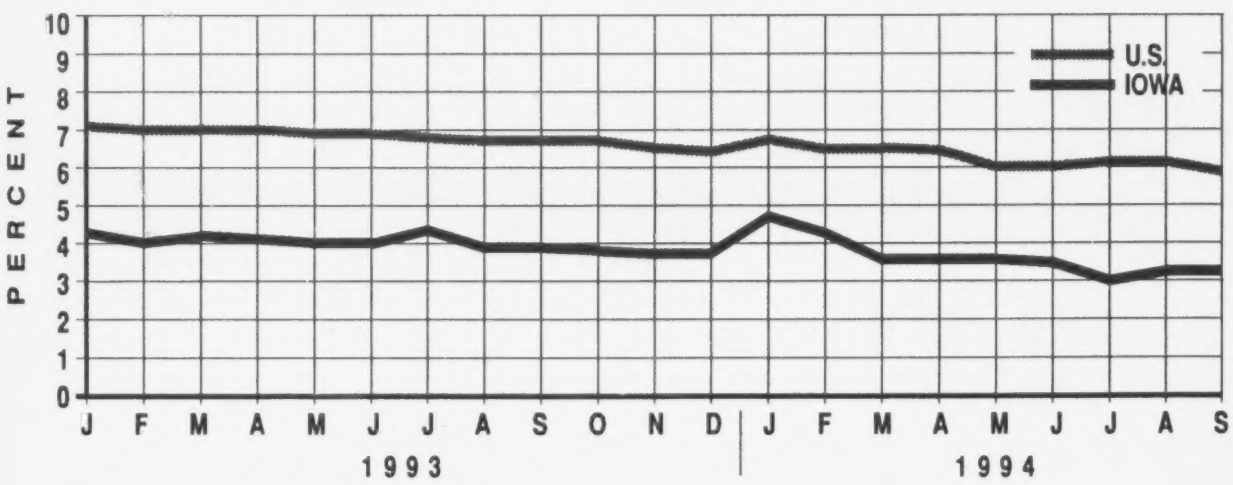
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Iowa Labor Force Data

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted			
1993	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
January	1,521,900	1,442,900	79,000	5.2	1,526,200	1,461,200	65,000	4.3
February	1,518,300	1,445,100	73,200	4.8	1,532,000	1,470,200	61,900	4.0
March	1,525,600	1,450,600	75,000	4.9	1,537,900	1,473,800	64,000	4.2
April	1,536,000	1,470,900	65,100	4.2	1,539,500	1,475,700	63,800	4.1
May	1,538,600	1,483,200	55,400	3.6	1,548,600	1,486,000	62,700	4.0
June	1,571,400	1,510,700	60,700	3.9	1,561,200	1,499,200	62,000	4.0
July	1,578,000	1,516,000	62,000	3.9	1,560,000	1,491,800	68,200	4.4
August	1,565,200	1,508,300	56,900	3.6	1,559,700	1,498,300	61,400	3.9
September	1,549,900	1,495,700	54,100	3.5	1,560,200	1,499,600	60,700	3.9
October	1,564,300	1,515,600	48,700	3.1	1,560,200	1,501,500	58,700	3.8
November	1,572,500	1,517,000	55,500	3.5	1,558,200	1,500,400	57,800	3.7
December	1,558,200	1,500,000	58,300	3.7	1,554,800	1,498,000	56,800	3.7
1994								
January	1,549,500	1,461,500	88,000	5.7	1,552,100	1,479,800	72,300	4.7
February	1,553,000	1,476,000	77,000	5.0	1,565,900	1,500,900	65,000	4.2
March	1,527,600	1,462,500	65,100	4.3	1,541,600	1,485,900	55,600	3.6
April	1,520,300	1,464,700	55,600	3.7	1,524,500	1,470,000	54,500	3.6
May	1,539,800	1,490,800	48,900	3.2	1,549,500	1,493,900	55,500	3.6
June	1,569,600	1,516,300	53,300	3.4	1,559,000	1,504,600	54,400	3.5
July	1,578,700	1,536,200	42,500	2.7	1,557,800	1,511,600	46,200	3.0
August	1,566,900	1,519,900	47,000	3.0	1,559,100	1,508,000	51,000	3.3
September	1,559,500	1,514,000	45,500	2.9	1,567,400	1,516,200	51,100	3.3

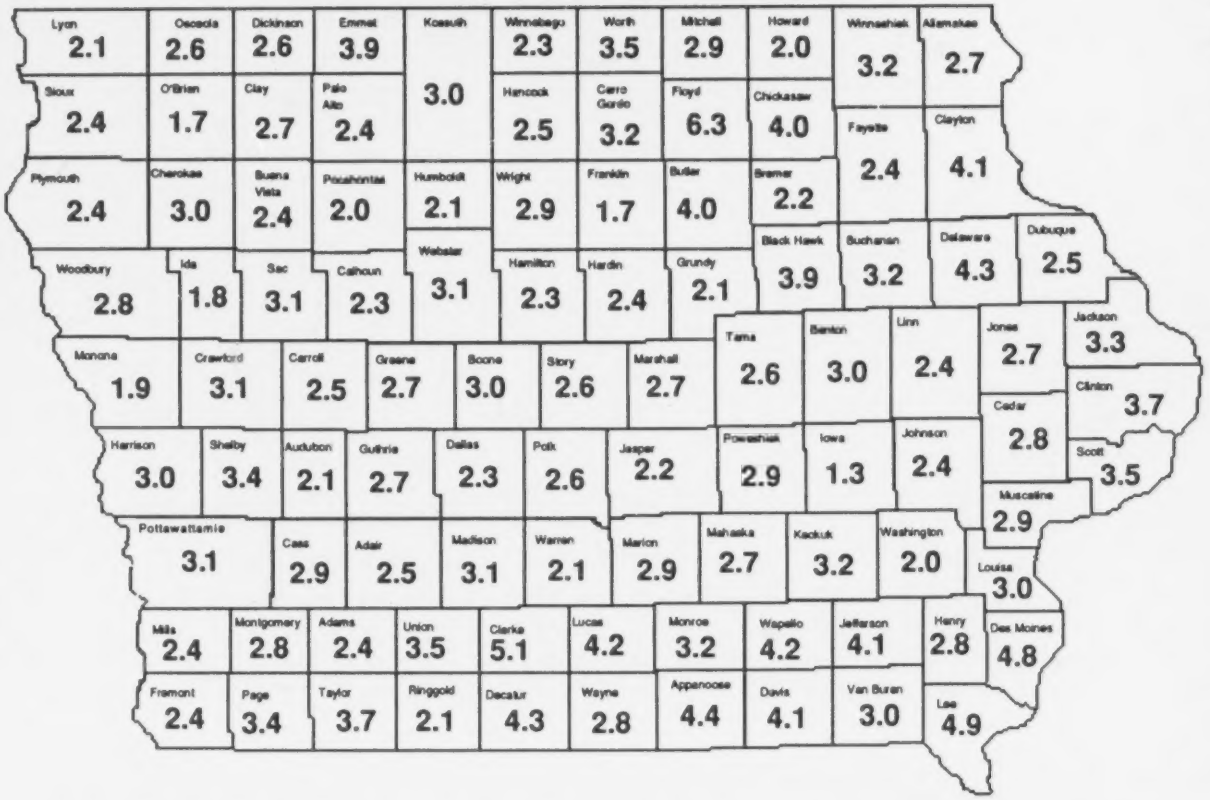
Source: Prepared in cooperaton with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Iowa and U.S. Unemployment Rates*



* Iowa and U.S. unemployment rates are seasonally adjusted.

Iowa Unemployment Rates By County
September 1994



Highest and Lowest Areas of Unemployment

Ten Highest Areas

Area	Rate
Floyd County	6.3%
Clarke County	5.1%
Lee County	4.9%
Des Moines County	4.8%
Appanoose County	4.4%
Decatur Conty	4.3%
Delaware County	4.3%
Lucas County	4.2%
Wapello County	4.2%
Clayton County	4.1%
Davis County	4.1%
Jefferson County	4.1%

Ten Lowest Areas

Area	Rate
Iowa County	1.3%
Franklin County	1.7%
O'Brien County	1.7%
Ida County	1.8%
Monona County	1.9%
Howard County	2.0%
Pocahontas County	2.0%
Washington County	2.0%
Audubon County	2.1%
Grundy County	2.1%
Humboldt County	2.1%
Lyon County	2.1%
Ringgold County	2.1%
Warren County	2.1%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Iowa

	July 1994	Aug. 1994	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993
Total Nonfarm Employment	1,301,800	1,302,500	1,320,800	1,292,100
Goods Producing	304,800	303,900	303,000	294,900
Mining	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,200
Construction	56,200	56,200	55,100	54,900
Manufacturing	246,200	245,300	245,500	237,800
Durable Goods	136,800	136,900	136,800	131,000
Nondurable Goods	109,400	108,400	108,700	106,800
Service Producing	997,000	998,600	1,017,800	997,200
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	58,000	57,800	58,100	57,400
Trade	328,200	330,200	328,800	323,100
Wholesale Trade	78,000	77,700	77,700	79,300
Retail Trade	250,200	252,500	251,100	243,800
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	76,900	76,700	76,100	74,400
Services	323,700	324,200	330,200	322,500
Government	210,200	209,700	224,600	219,800

Source: Prepared in cooperation with the Burau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Manufacturing Employment – Iowa

(In Thousands)

	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984
J	238.7	230.6	224.2	232.4	234.7	229.0	218.5	196.8	200.3	205.6	208.3
F	239.1	231.5	226.7	231.3	234.4	228.9	219.8	205.8	200.4	203.6	208.8
M	240.0	232.6	227.1	231.7	231.5	230.0	222.1	207.1	201.2	203.7	210.4
A	240.9	234.0	228.3	232.3	234.7	232.6	225.2	210.8	202.9	205.4	212.0
M	242.8	235.1	230.1	233.5	235.9	234.0	226.3	213.0	204.0	206.5	214.5
J	246.3	238.4	232.9	234.4	238.3	237.4	229.3	215.9	205.1	206.7	215.5
J	246.2	235.6	231.9	235.5	238.6	237.4	228.2	216.2	204.8	202.6	214.6
A	245.3	237.5	232.9	232.7	238.1	235.9	228.2	216.1	204.3	205.1	213.8
S	245.5	237.8	232.1	233.9	240.1	238.6	228.5	219.2	200.3	204.8	213.3
O		238.4	231.0	232.1	238.8	238.3	229.7	219.8	198.1	204.8	212.5
N		239.0	232.7	230.6	237.2	238.2	230.5	220.0	199.6	204.1	210.4
D		238.9	232.2	229.8	235.0	237.7	230.8	221.0	199.0	203.8	208.5

Source: Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Metropolitan Statistical Area Data

	July 1994	Aug. 1994	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993
Cedar Rapids MSA				
Labor Force	105,700	105,000	105,300	104,300
Unemployment Rate	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.1
Nonfarm Employment	100,600	100,500	102,700	100,500
Des Moines MSA				
Labor Force	254,600	253,700	250,400	244,500
Unemployment Rate	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.2
Nonfarm Employment	251,400	250,700	250,900	245,000
Dubuque MSA				
Labor Force	50,200	49,800	48,400	49,200
Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.0
Nonfarm Employment	48,500	48,400	47,700	48,500
Iowa City MSA				
Labor Force	64,400	64,600	64,200	62,500
Unemployment Rate	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6
Nonfarm Employment	58,800	59,900	60,200	58,900
***Pottawattamie County**				
Labor Force	47,200	47,200	46,600	45,900
Unemployment Rate	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.8
Nonfarm Employment	29,200	29,000	29,500	29,500
***Scott County**				
Labor Force	87,200	86,600	86,000	84,100
Unemployment Rate	2.8	3.4	3.5	4.6
Nonfarm Employment	78,000	77,700	77,300	76,300
Sioux City MSA				
Labor Force	64,800	64,100	63,800	63,600
Unemployment Rate	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6
Nonfarm Employment	60,000	59,800	60,400	60,200
Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA				
Labor Force	67,600	67,400	68,000	68,500
Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.9
Nonfarm Employment	64,300	64,100	66,000	65,600
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA				
Labor Force	188,600	186,700	185,000	181,800
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.9
Nonfarm Employment	170,800	170,700	171,900	166,600
Omaha MSA				
Labor Force	360,400	355,700	351,900	345,900
Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
Nonfarm Employment	349,800	350,700	352,100	346,100

* Pottawattamie County is the Iowa portion of the Omaha MSA. Scott County is the Iowa portion of the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA.

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is defined as a county or group of counties that have a total population of at least 100,000. The area must also contain at least one city with a population of 50,000 or more. Outlying counties are included in an MSA based on their population densities and the volume of commuting to central counties.

Hours and Earnings of Production or Non-Supervisory Workers by Industry in Iowa

Year and Month	Total Private			Goods Producing			Mining		
	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings
1993									
July	33.9	$ 9.90	$335.61	40.8	$12.37	$504.70	48.7	$10.31	$502.10
Aug.	34.5	9.91	341.90	41.7	12.33	514.16	51.8	10.58	548.04
Sept.	33.8	10.14	342.73	41.7	12.67	528.34	49.7	10.60	526.82
1994									
July	34.4	$10.18	$350.19	41.9	$12.67	$530.87	50.2	$10.86	$545.17
Aug.	34.2	10.15	347.13	42.3	12.51	529.17	49.9	10.71	534.43
Sept.	34.4	10.29	353.98	43.3	12.68	549.04	50.4	10.72	540.29

	Construction			Manufacturing			Service Producing		
1993									
July	40.0	$13.21	$528.40	41.0	$12.18	$499.38	31.7	$8.87	$281.18
Aug.	42.5	13.42	570.35	41.4	12.06	499.28	32.1	8.88	285.05
Sept.	40.7	13.49	549.04	41.9	12.49	523.33	31.2	9.03	281.74
1994									
July	42.3	$13.77	$582.47	41.8	$12.41	$518.74	31.9	$9.08	$289.65
Aug.	40.2	13.69	550.34	42.7	12.25	523.08	31.6	9.09	287.24
Sept.	43.4	13.92	604.13	43.2	12.39	535.25	31.5	9.21	290.12

	Transportation and Public Utilities			Trade			Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		
1993									
July	41.3	$12.76	$526.99	30.2	$7.95	$240.09	35.5	$10.08	$357.84
Aug.	41.0	12.84	526.44	30.6	7.91	242.05	37.0	10.16	375.92
Sept.	40.9	13.02	532.52	29.8	8.04	239.59	35.5	10.26	364.23
1994									
July	40.6	$12.96	$526.18	30.5	$8.13	$247.97	35.7	$10.39	$370.92
Aug.	40.3	12.85	517.86	30.1	8.13	244.71	34.8	10.37	360.88
Sept.	40.9	12.67	518.20	30.1	8.23	247.72	35.0	10.44	365.40

	Services		
1993			
July	30.6	$8.55	$261.63
Aug.	31.1	8.61	267.77
Sept.	30.0	8.78	263.40
1994			
July	30.9	$8.83	$272.85
Aug.	30.8	8.90	274.12
Sept.	30.6	9.08	277.85

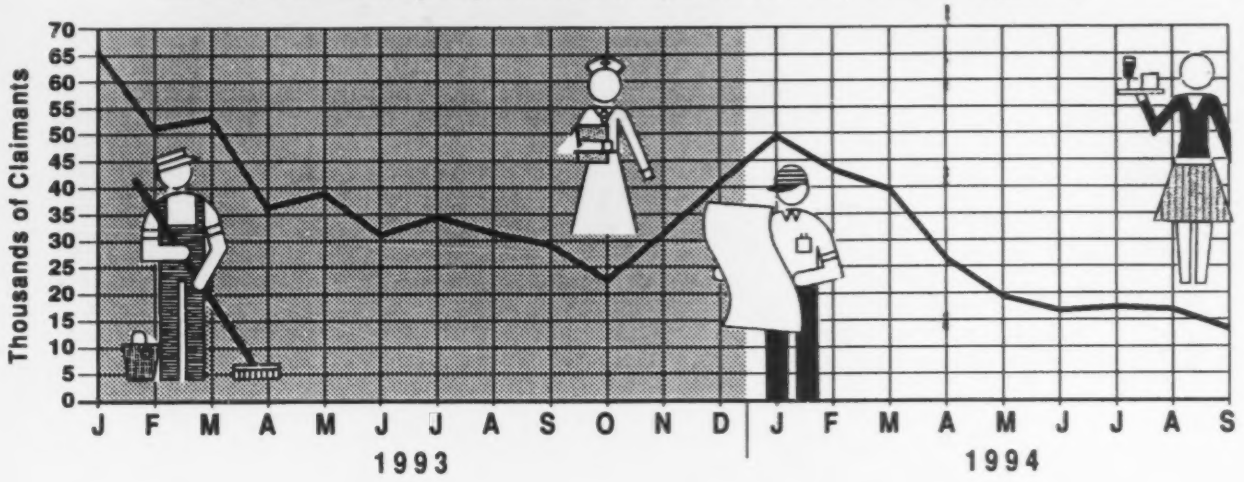
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS - relates to the average number of hours for which pay was received during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. This is not the same as standard hours or scheduled hours.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS - derived by dividing gross payrolls by total hours which reflect the actual earnings of workers, including premium pay.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings estimates.

Unemployment Insurance Recipients

Extended Unemployment Compensation (EUC Program)



September 1994 Benefits Total $7.4 Million
Third Quarter 1994 Totaled $26.1 Million

Unemployment Insurance benefits paid to 13,710 un-employed Iowans in September, totaled $7.4 million.

The September payout is $2.5 million less than the $9.9 million paid to 17,205 of Iowa's jobless during August of this year. The September low was expected. This is the lull between higher benefit periods that include summer vacation layoffs and seasonal layoffs caused by colder weather slowdown.

Compared to one year ago, September jobless benefits dropped by $9.5 million less than the year ago figure of $16.9 million for 19,556 Iowans. The yearly drop in benefits was largely due to the phaseout of Extended Unemployment Comp-ensation (EUC) program.

Iowa's third quarter jobless benefits for 1994 totaled $26.1 million for 154,563 weeks of jobless benefits and 27,307 Iowans. Benefits for the same period in 1993 were $53.4 million for 328,127 weeks of jobless benefits to 57,936 recipients.

Third quarter decreased by $27.3 million over the year

Fewer layoffs in manufacturing, construction, and trade plus the phaseout of the EUC program resulted in fewer benefits for the quarter. The quarterly comparisons made to year ago figures show payments to EUC recipients dropping $17.2 million to $15,000 for third quarter 1994. The EUC program began phasing out on April 30, 1994.

Unemployment insurance payments to jobless Iowans totaled $136 million in the first nine months of 1994, compared to $202 million paid from January to September 1993. Most of the decrease was due to the phase out of EUC benefits.

Iowa Claimants By Month

	July 94	Aug. 94	Sept. 94
Job Insurance	16,971	16,842	13,391
Federal Unemployment Insurance	344	350	307
Extended Compensation	29	13	12
TOTAL	**17,344**	**17,205**	**13,710**

Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid

Unemployment Insurance Programs	July 1994	Aug. 1994	Sept. 1994
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	8,420,933	9,691,022	7,177,954
Federal Civilian Employees.....	57,846	77,505	64,899
Veterans.....	190,002	216,087	188,378
Shared Work (VSW).....	0	0	0
Total of All Regular Programs.....	8,668,781	9,984,614	7,431,231
Extended (EUC-UI) Compensation..	7,022	3,746	4,745
EUC-FE, UCX.....	0	0	0
EUC Total.....	0	0	0
Grand Total.....	**8,675,803**	**9,988,360**	**7,435,976**

	January To Sept. 1994	Same Period Year Earlier
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	125,825,697	145,246,015
Federal Civilian Employees.....	641,178	632,990
Veterans.....	2,082,145	3,312,585
Shared Work (VSW).....	0	18,518
Extended (EUC) Compensation	7,864,342	53,239,935
Total All Programs.....	**136,413,362**	**202,450,043**

	September 30, 1994	September 30, 1993
Balance of Job Insurance Trust Fund.....	**$677,625,000**	**$630,222,000**

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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